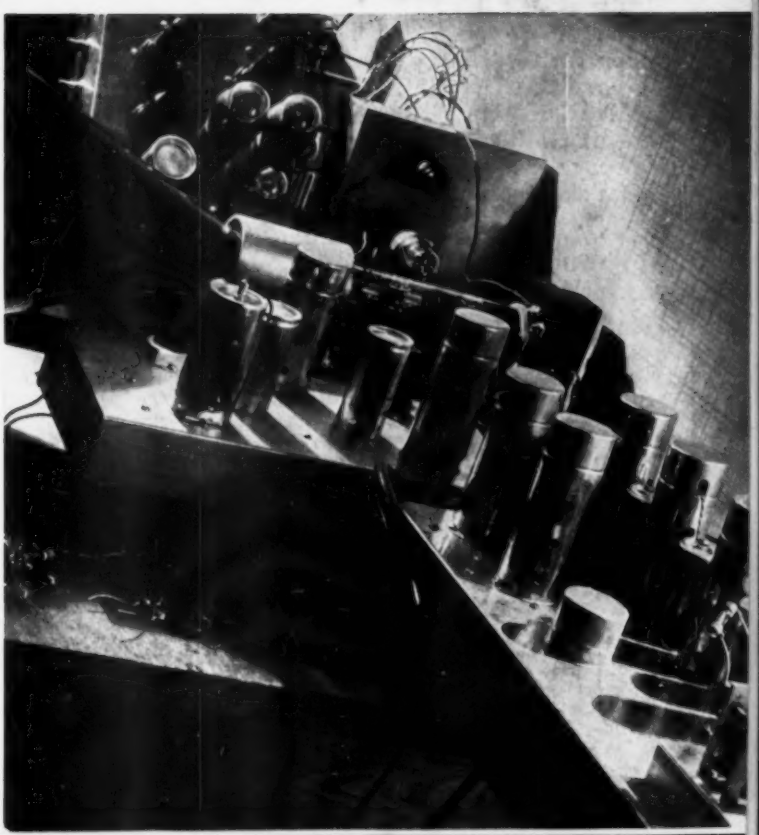
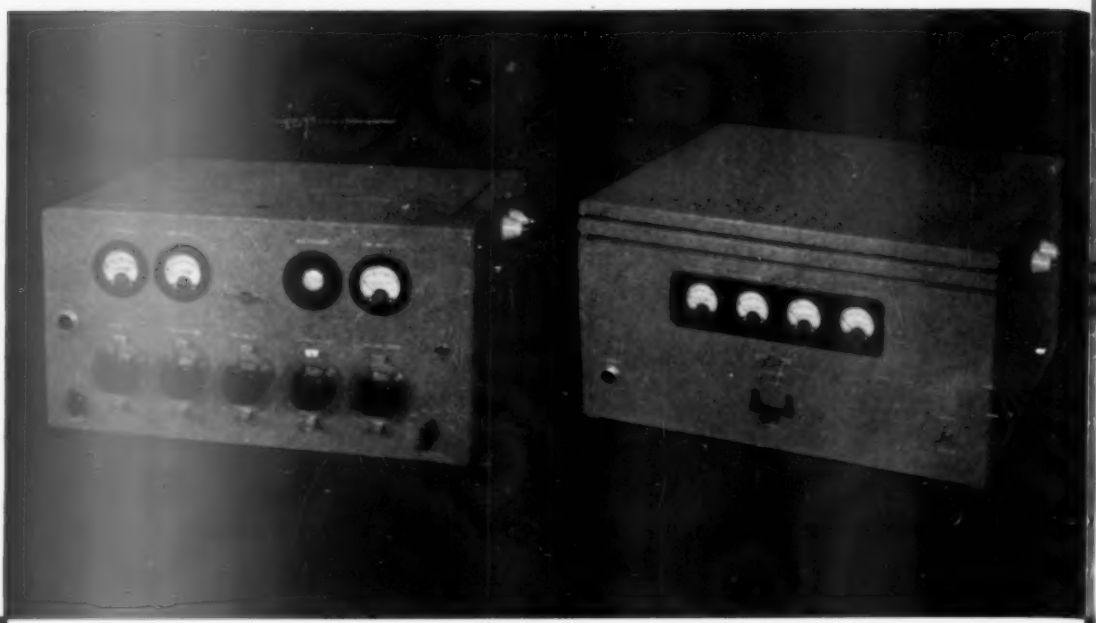
QST

amateur radio





COLLINS 32G TRANSMITTER

The standard 32G Transmitter has met wide acceptance as a general purpose model and is widely used by amateurs and by commercial and government services. This particular size of transmitter finds many varied applications, and, to exactly meet each requirement, Collins Radio Company has expanded the 32 Series design to include specially constructed equipment. Arrangements have been made in the flexible and efficient Collins plant to build this type of set to order embodying combinations of features specified by the individual customer. The cost of such special 32 Series Transmitters is, of course, higher than that of the 32G standard model, but the use of standardized parts and sub-assemblies keeps the price to a very reasonable figure. Thus the user is able to write his own specifications in such detail as:

- **A_1 or A_3 Emission.**
- **20 to 50 watts output.**
- **Various frequency ranges between 1.5 mc. and 60 mc.**
- **Different frequency changing systems including semi-fixed tuning, plug-in coils and panel switching.**
- **Operation from AC power at various voltages and frequencies, or DC power at 12, 24, 32 or 110 volts with self-contained dynamotor.**
- **Master Oscillator, or "A" cut crystal frequency control, with or without temperature control.**
- **Connections for telephone type or high fidelity microphone or for telephone line.**
- **Operating controls on panel or with remote control.**
- **Antenna relay.**
- **Spray-proof cabinet and shock-proof mountings.**
- **Additional Instruments.**

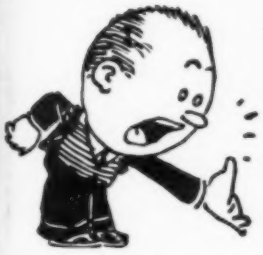
CORRESPONDENCE IS INVITED

COLLINS RADIO COMPANY

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA NEW YORK, N. Y: 11 WEST 42 ST.

QST *devoted entirely to* AMATEUR RADIO

PUBLISHED, MONTHLY, AS ITS OFFICIAL ORGAN, BY THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, INC., AT WEST HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.; OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION



JANUARY
1938

Volume XXII
Number 1

★

Kenneth B. Warner (Secretary A.R.R.L.). *Editor-in-Chief and Business Manager;* Ross A. Hull, *Associate Editor;* James J. Lamb, *Technical Editor;* George Grammer, *Assistant Technical Editor;* Clark C. Rodimon, *Managing Editor;* David H. Houghton, *Circulation Manager;* Ralph T. Beaudin, *Assistant Circulation Manager;* F. Cheyney Beekley, *Advertising Manager;* Charles Brunelle, *Assistant Advertising Manager.*

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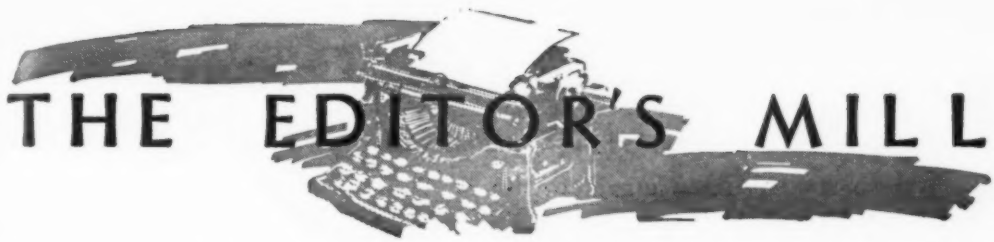
38 La Salle Road
West Hartford, Connecticut

Subscription rate in United States and Possessions and Canada, $2.50 per year, postpaid; all other countries, $3.00 per year, postpaid. Single copies, 25 cents. Foreign remittances should be by international postal or express money order or bank draft negotiable in the U. S. and for an equivalent amount in U. S. funds.

Entered as second-class matter May 29, 1919, at the post office at Hartford, Connecticut, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 9, 1922. Additional entry at Concord, N. H., authorized February 21, 1929, under the Act of February 28, 1925.

Additional second-class entries to cover sectional editions authorized March 20, 1935.

The Contents



IN another section of this issue (page 100) we undertake to spike a rumor which, as of this writing, had set a considerable portion of the amateur fraternity on its individual and collective ear. In consequence of this rumor and its aftermath, we would like to express a few thoughts on the general subject.

Of all the dire rumors that have arisen concerning amateur radio in the past, we'd say just about every one was founded on ignorance. The present one is no exception. An amateur—a new one, if his call means anything—saw a routine order of the F.C.C. Now, such orders are not always clear in their meaning to the casual reader; after all, they deal with a complicated subject. Our hero in the present case read the order and promptly came to the wrong conclusion regarding some of its statements. Let it be understood, however, that we are not panning him for that. What we do criticize is his subsequent action.

One would think that before "going to town" with the apparent bad news, he'd have undertaken to check with informed sources as to the exact meaning of the order; there were, incidentally, at least half a dozen more-experienced amateurs within telephone call who could have put his fears to rest. But did he do this? He did not. Instead, with the full power of a thousand watts behind his 160-meter 'phone, he blasted the band with his erroneous interpretation, his citation of the F.C.C. docket number giving an appearance of authenticity to his statements, and in very short order indeed he had a great many amateurs upset to a marked degree. We might add that in his eagerness to be first with the bad news he "jumped" the release date given on the order, but we'll let the F.C.C. settle with him for that. At any rate, the resulting furor necessitated a considerable amount of correspondence, some telegrams and a special broadcast by the League, and the hard work of many saner amateurs before it was all quieted down.

We aren't going to make mountains out of molehills on the subject of rumors. We've always had rumors; we always will. Were it simply that they caused a lot of annoyance, we'd not be too greatly concerned; unfortunately, about every once in so often somebody goes off on a tangent over a rumor and starts some real trouble before the true facts are brought out—and we can't have that happening. For this reason, we'd like to offer a few suggestions for rumor-treatment. They won't hinder the dissemination of real dope—we'd never want that to happen—but they will go far to stop the false in its tracks.

First, when you hear some awful rumor, take it easy; the rumor is *probably* untrue. Rumors have a pretty poor record of performance; about one in a thousand has some real basis in fact. Incidentally, the worse the dope sounds, the more likely it is to be fiction.

Second, remember that if anything of any real moment ever happens to amateur radio, it is dollars to doughnuts that the A.R.R.L. will have known about it plenty of time in advance, and will have issued an official broadcast on the subject, if such a thing is called for.

Third: All A.R.R.L. official broadcasts carry numbers and dates. If some ham says he has the dope "straight from Hq" and can't supply the number and date of the official broadcast that carried the facts, *stop right there* until he comes across, or until somebody else does.

Lastly, if you stumble across some really alarming news, with all appearance of genuineness, and if you don't at the same time know of some official A.R.R.L. broadcast on the subject, get in touch with your nearest A.R.R.L. director or S.C.M. or, perhaps preferably, with League Headquarters, before transmitting the news any further. We are always appreciative of such information and always glad to reply regarding its authenticity. The chances are, of course, that it results from misinterpretation on somebody's part; but this method of checking will promptly bring you full and complete dope—by return wire, if necessary.

In closing, we'd like to make ourselves clear on one point: We have no criticism of any amateur anywhere experiencing sincere concern over any apparently genuine information which may come to his attention regarding amateur radio. We'd be concerned ourselves. We sometimes are, in fact, at rumors emanating from pretty high authority; officialdom is no exception to this rumor business. But we are and will continue to be insistent in our condemnation of anyone who undertakes to pass on anything of this sort without first checking with a reliable and informed source. That type of egg is no friend to his fellow-amateurs or to amateur radio.

A. L. B.

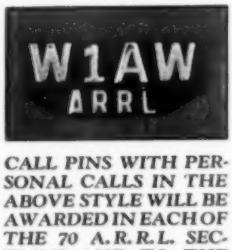
First "A.R.R.L." QSO Party!

January 8th–9th (Sat.–Sun.)—General Call: "ARRL de . . ."—For All Members—To Get Acquainted with All Members—Distinctive Call Insignia Prize Offered in Each League Section[1]—Try Your Luck—Start a QSO List—Use Any or All Bands—'Phone or Telegraph in This Activity

THE idea is for members in each Section to chat with as many other A.R.R.L. members (anywhere) as they can. The leading member station in each Section will receive *his own call* in the attractive pin style illustrated as soon as results have been analyzed.

Only A.R.R.L. Members are eligible. It is a family party for all of us members, a brand-new opportunity to find who our fraternity brothers are. CQ calls are out! The way to show you are open for contacts in this party will be to let loose a few well sent calls of "ARRL de . . ." In the course of a contact members will tell each other two things, the name of their Section [1] and the date their membership expires, month and year.

Special log forms (not necessary) will be sent free on request to Hq., or rule your own, just three columns listing *calls, Sections,*[1] *dates.* In radiotelephone contacts the Section, month and year will be named. No special form is required or suggested, and it's a small part of the conversation. Radiotelegraph members will abbreviate Section names and use four numerals to show membership dates. "Conn 0343" will mean "Connecticut Section, my membership good until *March 1943*" for example. Information to be exchanged in every case comes right off your own *League membership certificate or pocket card.* Members will not enter in either a radiotelegraph or radiotelephone classification. Many hams use both. Scores can be all by one mode, or part telegraph and part voice—and any combination of frequencies you like. Advance entry is unnecessary. Just take part and send in the list of members you worked with claimed score.



CALL PINS WITH PERSONAL CALLS IN THE ABOVE STYLE WILL BE AWARDED IN EACH OF THE 70 A.R.R.L. SECTIONS AND TO THE MEMBER LEADING EACH OF THE SIX CONTINENTAL AREAS

Starting Time: Saturday, January 8th, 2300 11 P.M. Greenwich: 3 P.M. PST; 4 P.M. MST; 5 P.M. CST; 6 P.M. EST or the equivalent at any point.

Ending Time: Monday, January 10th, 0801 8:01 A.M. Greenwich; 12:01 A.M. PST; 1:01 A.M. MST; 2:01 A.M. CST; 3:01 A.M. EST or equivalent.

Operate *any 20* hours of the 33-hour party. State contest hours you did *not* operate if your score is over 10,000.

Scoring: 1 point for each complete set of information sent; 1 point for each set of data received and logged. No member can be worked to get more than one complete exchange for 2 points. The sum of points will be multiplied by the number of *different Sections* (and continents [2] outside field organization territory) in which at least one member has been worked and exchange effected. A convenient way to keep record of new and different Sections as you work them is to circle and number the name of the Section the first time it is written in your list.

A lot of fun assured. See how many members *you* can work on this January Saturday-Sunday weekend. And if you work anybody not a member ask him "why not." We'll make this one of the big annual events if you like it. Try it out and let's have your suggestions, members.

—*F. E. H.*

[1] See complete list of 70 A.R.R.L. field organization Sections, page 6 this issue of *QST*. A call insignia award is also available to the leading member in each continent (outside field organization territory). All members outside the field organization use the name of their continent instead of a section abbreviation. Note that CO-CM, K4-6-7, KA, and VO as well as W-VE members are in the field organization and cannot be also counted under a continental status.

[2] The multiplier is the sum of the number of Sections and continents outside the field organization territory in which at least one A.R.R.L. member is contacted. But a single multiplier times the sum of points gives the score. Example: W6XXX has completed two-way contacts with 57 different stations located in 31 different A.R.R.L. Sections and Europe and Oceania. His multiplier is 33. Score? $2 \times 57 = 114$, $114 \times 33 = 3762$.

Cairo

How We Got Our Present Bands—What the Cairo Conference Means to Amateur Radio—How It Does Business

In Two Parts—Part I †

By A. L. Budlong*

TO the average person, Cairo, Egypt, is a large city located in the general vicinity of the Nile and vaguely supposed to have something to do with the Pyramids. To the average amateur, it is the 1938 location of that periodic nightmare known as an international radio conference, a place where the "commercials" always triumph and where the amateur always gets gypped out of some more frequencies. There is no question about the gypping business because we now have to operate in certain narrow bands whereas once—as the fable goes—we had everything from 200 meters down, all for our very own.

These ideas are firmly implanted in the amateur mind; they are almost universally accepted as basic fact. Were we to say that we never lost a kilocycle at an international conference, that we still have precisely the same international assignments that we got under the first treaty dealing with high-frequency allocations, that no U. S. law ever gave amateurs an exclusive assignment of the territory from 200 meters down and that neither any U. S. law nor international treaty so much as mentioned amateurs or amateur radio until ten years ago . . . were we to say this and assert that these are facts, it would appear that explanations are in order.

And indeed we think they are. Certainly it is true that the average amateur has only a hazy idea of what we ever had, how we got it, why we have international conferences, and how they do business. What we propose to do here, therefore, is to give a brief factual account of amateur frequency assignments, both domestic and international, from the very first days, and to follow with a short description of the hows and whys of an international conference. Lest some readers see in the timing of the appearance of this article an attempt to pave the way for the acceptance of losses at Cairo, we want to say that this is being written because the Board of Directors ordered it, solely in the belief that the information would be valuable to all amateurs and because it felt it would be more widely read now than at some time when interest in such subjects is not so high. As for what may be done at Cairo, no one knows —if they did, there would be no point in holding the conference. Apart from that, we anticipate no losses as things look now. So much for that; now to business.

* * *

Part I

A History of Amateur Assignments

WHY do we have to have international agreements on radio? Broadly speaking, there are three reasons:

1. Since stations of one nation are frequently in communication with stations of another nation, it is necessary to have agreements on such operating details as calling procedure, distress signals, call-letter assignments, methods of collecting tolls on radiograms, etc., unless utter confusion is to be encountered when any two stations try to do business over the air.
2. Because it is possible to operate radio stations throughout a wide range of frequencies, it is necessary to agree in advance where the various services will locate themselves in the spectrum, so that stations will know where to find each other.
3. Since radio signals are not confined to the borders of the country in which they originate, international agreements on allocations to services are also necessary in order to prevent chaotic conditions on the air and hopeless interference between services.

The first two were probably the major considerations in the early radio conferences. The third was not so vital in the early days of radio but to-day is extremely important.

Pursuant to the international agreements, each nation, both as a matter of common sense and agreement, arranges its own domestic laws so that they conform to the international commitments. Obviously, it would be silly if the various nations, after carefully working out solutions to their problems, disregarded the remedies by permitting the stations within their borders to operate on some entirely different basis.

Now let us trace the course of all the interna-

* Assistant Secretary, A.R.R.L.

† Part II will appear in February *QST*.

tional conferences and all our own national laws to see how the amateur got taken care of as the laws came along. We'll cover the international treaties first, and then cover our U. S. legislation.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATION

The very first international radio conference, though it doesn't really belong in this story, was held in

1903

It was held in Berlin. It didn't say anything about wavelengths, operating procedure or anything of this sort and was held for only one reason: there was getting to be considerable trouble due to the fact that stations using Blotto Co.'s equipment would communicate only with other Blotto-equipped stations and would turn studiously deaf ears to calls from stations using Bliffsky or other gear. Such nonsense obviously had to be stopped and this first conference, participated in by nine nations (including the United States, which was to participate in all subsequent conferences) was called solely for the purpose of putting an end to such short-sightedness.

The next conference was the one that really started things off. It was held in

1906

Like the first, it took place in Berlin. Twenty-seven nations, or thereabouts, participated. Perhaps it would be well to say right now that the principal objective was the setting up of arrangements to deal with ship-to-shore work, that being the main thing radio was then used for. In fact, the only services defined in the treaty regulations were coastal stations and shipboard stations—a station, presumably, was either one or the other!

Judged by present standards, the conference resulted in a pretty simple treaty and an even simpler set of regulations to go along with it. However, it is of interest to us because it was here that we see the *very first* agreements of any kind on wavelength assignments. These agreements were exceedingly simple: coastal stations open to general public service had to be able to use both 300 and 600 meters; ship stations were to use 300 meters for a normal wavelength but could use others if they did not exceed 600 meters; small boats unable to "get up" to 300 meters were authorized to use "a shorter wavelength"; and finally—get this!—coastal stations, apart from their two specified waves could use *any* wavelength, so long as it was either below 600 meters or above 1600 meters. Had coastal stations in those days wished to use any of the territory represented by our present amateur bands, they were free to do it.

There was no mention of amateurs in the treaty and no provision for them except that if any nation had licensed amateurs at that time (none did, including our own United States) it presumably would have had to see to it that they stayed below 600 or above 1600 meters.

In addition to these matters, the treaty and regulations specified three-letter calls, limited shipboard power, normally, to a kilowatt, outlined details of hours of service for coastal stations, the posting of "wireless" telegrams, rates, collection of charges, etc., specified the use of the international Morse code for radio work, designated SOS as a distress call and outlined some very rudimentary regs on methods of calling and working.

This second Berlin gathering also decided on the principle of holding similar conferences from time to time and, as a matter of fact, the next was held six years later in London. So we came to

1912

Fifty-two nations from all over the world participated in this London conference; our radio gatherings were beginning to amount to something! Not much was done to change the 1906 treaty and regulations but they were enlarged on somewhat. As before, general public service stations had to be able to use 300 and 600 meters, but now they could also use 1800 meters. Ship stations were 300 and 600 meters. A curious addition to wavelength specifications was that prohibiting stations used exclusively for sending signals designed to determine the position of ships from using a higher wavelength than 150 meters. Here was the first "short-wave" assignment, as such, and it was to radio-bearing stations! However, this was by no means an exclusive assignment, because, just as in the 1906 treaty, any station could use any wavelength (except that the compass stations had to stay under 150) as long as it stayed under 600 or over 1600 meters.

Ship power was still limited, normally, to a kilowatt; additional power could be used if needed, however, for distances over 200 miles or under unusual circumstances. The Q signals came into being. Revisions and additions were made to other operating details but not a great deal of change shows up in this treaty in these matters as compared with the earlier one. Our old friends the coastal stations and shipboard stations were still the only defined services.

At this gathering it was agreed to hold the next conference in 1917, but the Great War and its aftermath upset things so badly that it was fifteen years before another radio conference took place.

1927

The 1927 conference was held at Washington. Nearly eighty nations participated; as of that time, this was the largest international gathering ever held on any subject and the *first* since the advent of "short-waves."

The delegates were confronted with a perfectly stupendous task because of the tremendous strides made in radio development since the previous gathering. All the old concepts of radio had been discarded and new theories evolved; new uses for radio had been found with a resulting terrific enlargement in the number of services; telephony had been developed and had given birth to the broadcasting industry; the short waves had found use. As may be imagined, the conference regulations were numerous and detailed, bearing but little resemblance to those in the former treaties.

Radio services had segregated themselves into dozens of different distinct classes by this time, so the services mentioned in the list of definitions was considerably more detailed. One of the definitions was that of "private experimental stations." There were two subheads to this definition: the first explained that the definition included stations of the kind we now recognize as "experimental"; the second stated that the definition applied also to "a station used by an 'amateur.'" We had arrived.

More than that, the radio spectrum—heretofore virtually wide open to everybody—was now split up into channels, from 10 kilocycles to 23,000 kilocycles, and the various services allotted certain specified channels or groups of channels for their use. And in this table, we amateurs got bands at 1.7 and 3.5 megacycles (shared with the fixed and mobile services) and at 7 and 14 megacycles (exclusive to us). *These bands were precisely the same width as those we have to-day.* Since the regular table of allocations did not go above 23,000 kc. and since we amateurs wanted assignments still higher, special assignments were designated at 10 meters and at 5 meters, jointly for the use of amateur and experimental services; these, also, were the same we now have.

Licenses were required of all amateur operators and it was further stipulated that each such licensee would have to demonstrate ability not only to transmit the continental code but to receive it—"by ear." The code speed required of licensees was left to each country to determine for itself, however.

Of course, the regulations also went into great detail on all other matters such as special signals, a revision of the Q signal list, calling procedure, rates, methods of collection, license requirements (commercial) etc., but we take it for granted that by now our readers are aware that each set of regulations in the international treaties includes these matters and we will not refer to them further. From now on we will treat only those portions of the treaties that deal with amateurs and amateur radio.

Following the Washington conference, came a five-year interval and then the second of the really "modern" conferences, in —.

1932

This was held in Madrid. Very little change was made in the previous treaty or its annexed regulations. Our amateur frequency bands were continued intact. However, we had not been satisfied in the Washington regulations with having the definition of an amateur included only as part of a definition of the "private experimental station" class; at Madrid, therefore, we sought to have amateurs recognized as a separate and distinct class by themselves. The effort was successful and at Madrid, for the first time in an international treaty, we see the amateur service recognized strictly as such.

This takes us through all the international conferences on radio up to the forthcoming Cairo affair which, since it is still in the future, we will talk about later.

NATIONAL REGULATION

We have now shown, very briefly, what has happened from the early days up to the present time in terms of international regulation. During all this time, however, we were confronted with changing laws and regulations on amateur radio here in the United States under the terms of the United States laws, so let us go back now, see what those laws were and what kind of treatment we got under them.

The outstanding thing about early radio law in this country is that it was an awfully long time before we got the first one!

There was no United States radio law in 1903 at the time of the first Berlin international conference already mentioned, nor was there one in 1906, at the time of the second Berlin affair. It might be thought that this country was obligated to have some sort of national law or regulations after the 1906 conference, in order to carry out the agreements made there to which the U. S. had been a party. The reason there wasn't is that, although we had *signed* the treaty, our Senate didn't *ratify* it until six years later; there had been quite a lot of squabbling and disagreement about that treaty, anyway.

So we see the years dragging on through 1906, '07, '08, '09—and still no U. S. law on radio. This doesn't mean that no law was needed; indeed, by the latter part of this period "wireless" was assuming considerable proportions in the daily life of the world. But with no laws here any station, whether amateur, government or commercial, could operate with whatever call, wavelength and power it wished, subject to no regulations whatsoever—and that is precisely what they all did!

In 1910 a very brief law was passed requiring ships of a certain size to carry radio equipment, but it said nothing more than that and has no real bearing in the present discussion. The act was subsequently modified slightly by another

(*Continued on page 66*)

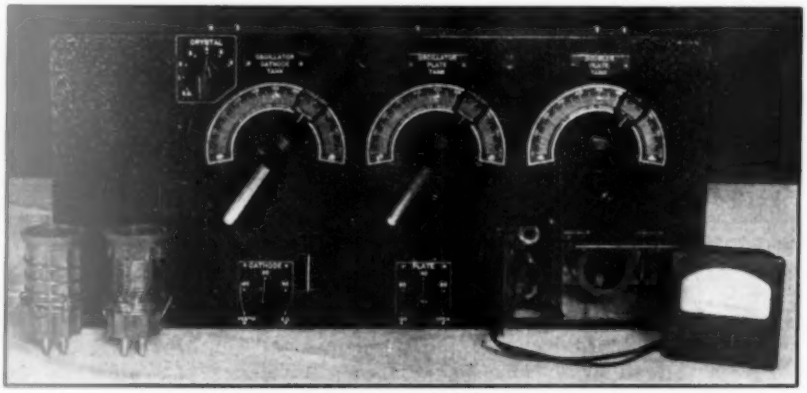
A Five-Band Exciter with Front-of-Panel Band-Changing

Crystal Switching, Alternative E.C.O. Control, with Special Constructional Features

By Donald W. Exner,* W8ZU

ANOTHER universal exciter!" Right! But here are some ideas if you are a gadgeteer who delights to think up things which add to convenience, flexibility and safety.

The design of a new exciter was the first step in the progress from the old breadboard to rack-and-panel. At the beginning certain precepts were set down as a guide in selecting a circuit and layout.



THIS PANEL VIEW OF THE EXCITER SHOWS THE DOORS THROUGH WHICH A METER PLUG AND THE FINAL COILS ARE INSERTED

Band changing is all from the front of the panel. Two of the output coils are shown at the left.

These are given in the author's own order of importance:

1. Safety.
2. Frequency stability.
3. 100% front-of-panel control.
4. Ease of adjustment.
5. Flexibility of circuit.
6. Economy of circuit components.

Safety comes first for obvious reasons. Even frequency stability is of no use to a dead ham. Economy was placed last only because the other items seemed more important.

It goes without saying that frequency stability is the prime object of crystal control. Yet many so-called crystal signals now on the air have as much chirp as a good self-excited rig, and almost as much drift. Crystals of the AT- or V-cut type help to reduce these effects, but the importance of the type of oscillator tube, the circuit and the power supply must not be overlooked. For best frequency stability the oscillator stage should have its own separate power supply, with screen and suppressor voltages tapped from the bleeder. This is better than the use of a dropping resistor for obtaining the screen voltage. Be sure that the 110-volt a.c. wiring has sufficient capacity so that load variations, when keying the final stage, do not appreciably affect the input voltage to the oscillator power supply. Frequently a slight chirp in an otherwise good signal can be traced to the use of a long extension cord carrying enough amperes to give the Underwriters heart failure.

If you take pride in your signal you must consider your oscillator as a frequency standard. Commercial frequency standards, almost without exception, employ a well-screened pentode as the oscillator, for excellent reasons. Good screening reduces the plate-to-grid capacity to the point where variations in plate loading, reflected through this coupling, have a relatively small effect on crystal frequency. Pentodes are universally easy to drive. Thus the crystal can loaf, minimizing its heating and the consequent drift. Proponents of the use of triodes as oscillators

* 238 Avenue A, Forest Hills, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

claim greater output, but this is obtained at the expense of decreased frequency stability, due to higher interelectrode coupling and higher crystal stress. The function of the oscillator as a power-generating device is satisfied when it furnishes sufficient grid excitation to its doubler-buffer tube. Modern beam-type tubes for doublers and buffers have reduced this power requirement to a fraction of a watt, eliminating the power argument for triode oscillators even in portable rigs.

If we assume that this argument is logical, the choice for the oscillator falls on the 89 as a 6.3-volt pentode having sufficient power capability combined with quite good screening.

Among the several beam-power tubes the choice for the amplifier-doubler finally fell on the 6L6G, although the recently-announced RK49 should be better because of the ceramic base. In addition the greater prong separation of the six-prong base allows the use of a socket with better contact construction than that of the octal socket. The 807 was rejected in this case because the top plate lead interfered with a compact chassis layout.

THE CIRCUIT

For normal operation the Tri-tet circuit was selected, chiefly because of its ability to provide good power output on the higher harmonics of the crystal frequency. It also provides excellent frequency stability, and is well known for its reliability in starting a poor crystal. By means of a simple switching scheme it may readily be transformed into an electron-coupled oscillator circuit, or by shorting the cathode tank circuit it becomes the conventional "pentode" crystal oscillator.

Cathode coils for 1.75-, 3.5- and 7-Mc. crystals have been provided, as well as a 1.75-Mc. electron-coupled oscillator coil. A 14-Mc. cathode coil was not included because the excellent frequency-multiplying property of the circuit makes it unnecessary to use a crystal of this frequency. There is really little excuse even for a 7-Mc. crystal, for that matter. By confining the financial investment to 1.75- or 3.5-Mc. crystals a greater range of operating frequencies is made available.

It was desired to avoid the nuisance of neutralizing the amplifier when driving straight through

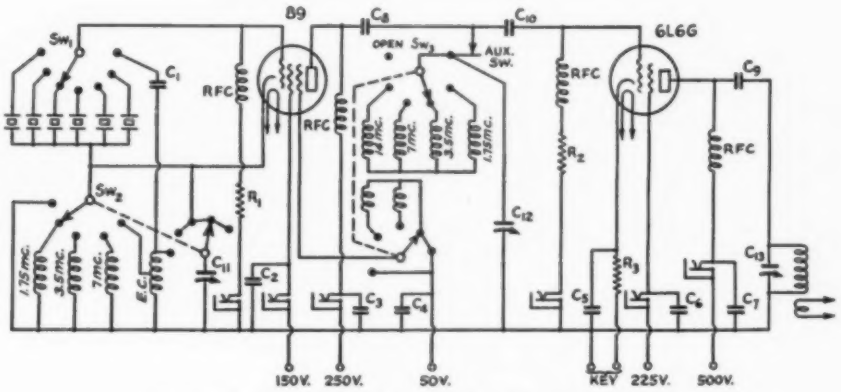
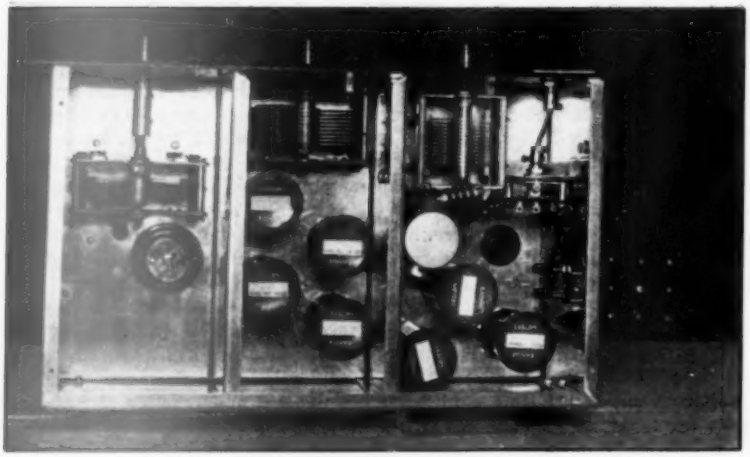


FIG. 1—CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE EXCITER UNIT

C_1—250-μμfd. mica.
C_2 to C_9, inc.—0.002-μfd. mica.
C_{10}—0.001-μfd. mica.
C_{11}—260-μμfd. variable (Cardwell MR-260-BS).
C_{12}—475-μμfd. variable (Cardwell XR-500-PS).
C_{13}—235-μμfd. variable (Cardwell XR-250-PS).
R_1—50,000-ohm, 1-watt.
R_2—35,000-ohm, 2-watt.
R_3—200-ohm, 10-watt.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National R-100 and Coto CI-11).
Sw_1—11-point single-gang switch (Yaxley No. 1311).
Sw_2—5-point two-circuit switch (Yaxley No. 1215L).
Sw_3—5-point two-circuit switch (Yaxley No. 1315L).

COIL DATA

Electron-Coupled Oscillator Coil; 1.75 Mc.: 40 turns No. 20 enamelled, close-wound, tapped 15 turns from ground.
Oscillator Cathode Coil; 3.5 Mc.: 17 turns No. 20 enamelled, length 1¼ inches.
Oscillator Plate Coils; 1.75 Mc.: 35 turns No. 20 enamelled, close-wound.
3.5 Mc.: 25 turns No. 20 enamelled, length 1½".
7 Mc.: 11 turns No. 20 enamelled, length 1". Suppressor coil: 7 turns No. 20, close-wound, spaced ⅛ in. from plate coil.
14 Mc.: 8 turns No. 16 enamelled, length 1½". Suppressor coil: 6 turns No. 16, close-wound, spaced ⅛ inch from plate coil.
Amplifier Plate Coils; 3.5 Mc.: 20 turns No. 14 bare, length 1½".
Link: 3 turns at ground end.
7 and 14 Mc.: 11 turns No. 14 bare, length 1".
Link, 3 turns at ground end.
28 Mc.: 5 turns No. 14 bare, length 1½".
Link: 2 turns at ground end.
All coils wound on Hammarlund SWF-4 coil forms, diameter 1½ inches. On coils with suppressor feedback, both plate and suppressor sections are wound in the same direction with the inside (adjacent) ends grounded. Links on final coils are wound over the plate coils, supported by "gobs" of Duco cement, temporary spacers being used until the cement hardened.



LOOKING INSIDE FROM THE TOP

The crystal switch, together with the 89 and its cathode coils, is in the right-hand compartment. The oscillator plate circuit has its own shielded section, that in the middle.

on the crystal frequency. This requires an untuned impedance coupling between the oscillator plate and the amplifier grid. By using parallel plate feed to the oscillator the plate radio-frequency choke may be used as the coupling impedance when the oscillator plate tank is open-circuited.

Suppressor grid regeneration windings were included in the 7- and 14-Mc. oscillator plate coils to get all the available output on these frequencies when using 1.75- and 3.5-Mc. crystals. This regeneration gives a definite increase in output on the fourth and higher harmonics and a slight improvement even on the second harmonic.

The amplifier-doubler stage is conventional. Because plug-in coils are used, parallel plate feed is called for in deference to Precept No. 1—Safety. Incidentally, the frame of the tank condenser may be mounted directly on the chassis. The 200-ohm cathode bias resistor keeps the plate current within reasonable limits during tuning operations without seriously affecting the d.c. efficiency.

A glance at the wiring diagram will show the switching scheme which allows rapid crystal- or band-changing. This band-switching is satisfactory because the oscillator supplies more power than is necessary to drive the 6L6G, and therefore the ultimate in efficiency is not necessary. Plug-in coils are used in the output tank circuit, however, because efficiency here is essential.

SPECIAL FEATURES

As can be seen from the illustrations, plug-in coils did not necessitate abandoning Precept No. 3, for the coils are changed from the front of the panel by lifting the trapdoor in the lower right-hand corner.

The bottom view, with cover removed, shows how the shielding pocket for this coil was formed. The shielding permits operating the 6L6G with tuned grid circuit on the lower frequencies if additional output is desired. It may tend to self-oscillate but will lock in with the crystal frequency.

This view also illustrates the details of the two bevel-gear drives which make it possible to locate the band-change switches close to the higher-frequency coil sockets. The switch mounting brackets were cut from 1/16th-inch thick half-hard brass with a hack saw and hand jig saw. The cathode-coil switch should preferably be of the "shorting" type to avoid interrupting the oscillator d.c. power between points. The plate coil and crystal switches may be non-shorting types, since the only d.c. circuit broken is the 50-volt suppressor supply on the plate-coil switch.

The bottom view also shows how the three meter jacks for each of the two tubes are mounted on Micarta angle brackets at a safe distance behind the panel. Access to the jacks is obtained by lifting the small trapdoors on the front of the panel. The size of the openings and the distance of the jacks back of the panel were chosen to make it virtually impossible to touch the plug tip to a jack sleeve when the operator's fingers are gripping the metal ferrule of the plug. The jacks are spaced from each other and from the chassis far enough so that they cannot be shorted by the tip of the plug.

The general chassis layout can be seen in the top view. The 89 oscillator tube with its cathode circuits and the crystal change switch occupy the

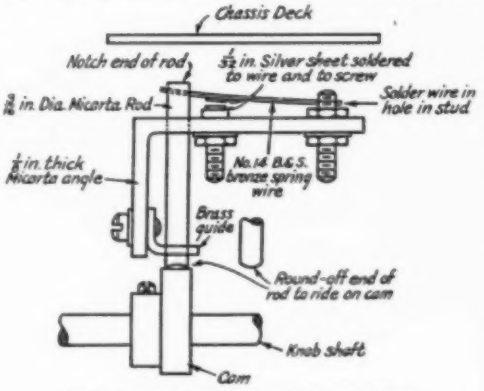
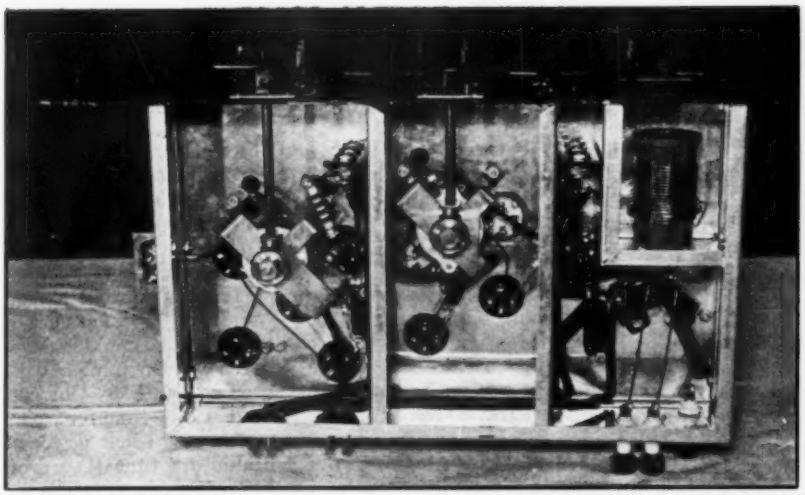


FIG. 2—AUXILIARY CAM SWITCH

As explained in the text, this switch was installed after the photographs were taken.

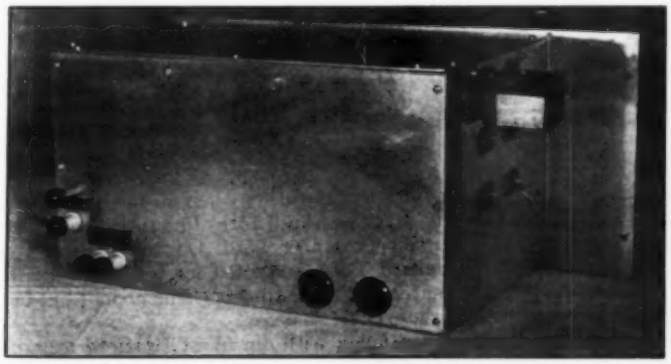
left-hand compartment. The electron-coupled oscillator coil has been removed for the sake of a clearer picture. Banana jacks for six crystal holders are mounted on a sheet of Micarta and project through cutouts in the end of the chassis. The desired crystal is selected by the switch shown near the top of the compartment. For electron-coupled operation one point of the switch connects a grid condenser into the circuit instead of a crystal. It was impossible to locate the control knob in line with the switch and allow clearance between the knob and the condenser handle. The first arrangement had the knob attached to a short length of ¼-inch shaft which turned in a panel bearing bushing, the shaft being connected to the switch through two ordinary disc-type universal couplings. The offset was so great, however, that the universals quickly broke. They were then replaced by a length of National flexible shafting, which does the job to perfection. The duty on the shafting could be reduced considerably by mounting the switch at a slight angle to eliminate the double curvature. A tip to follow when cutting this shafting: Solder the wires carefully before cutting or they will unravel, but do not let the solder flow too far away from the point of the cut or some of the flexibility will be lost.



THE MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION IS APPARENT FROM THIS BOTTOM VIEW

The band-changing switches are mounted vertically for short leads to the coil sockets. The gears connecting the switches and operating shafts are standard items, obtainable through practically any hardware store. They are made by the Boston Gear Works, North Quincy, Mass., Catalog No. G-481, 16-tooth pinion and 32-tooth gear, 32 diametral pitch. The 3/16" holes are drilled out to fit a ¼" shaft and the hubs are tapped for 6/32 screws.

The need for a tube shield on the 89 is debatable although, since one of the cathode coils is quite close to the tube, it probably adds some additional frequency stability. In the 89, of course, the screen grid does not shield the outer surface of the plate, which therefore has appreciable capacity to other nearby circuit elements. The use of the tube shield decreases the output slightly when the oscillator plate tank is open-circuited and the 6L6G is being driven at the crystal frequency. The reason for this will be explained later. In spite of this reduction in output, the power obtained at the crystal frequency is equal to or greater than that at higher harmonics, so that there is no need for increasing it.



ALTHOUGH CRYSTALS ARE SWITCHED FROM THE PANEL, THEY ALSO CAN BE PLUGGED IN ON THE SIDE WITHOUT REMOVING THE EXCITER CASE

The homemade crystal holder is designed to reduce frequency drift through the use of an exceptionally heavy bottom plate which minimizes thermal fluctuations.

The oscillator plate tank occupies the center compartment, with the higher frequency coils located closest to the condenser. The band-change switch is located directly beneath the 7- and 14-Mc. coil sockets. In these two band positions the suppressor feedback coils are connected in, but the other three positions connect the suppressor directly to plus 50 volts. When the 6L6G is operated as an amplifier on the crystal frequency the switch is turned to the open position. This opens the circuit to all of the plate

(Continued on page 96)

True North from Old Sol

By A. L. Budlong*

WANT to know where true North is? Simple! Exactly at noon, from your particular locality, the sun is due south and the shadow of your antenna mast or any other convenient vertical pole will lie true north. . . .

Hey, wait a minute! Come back here, durnit . . . you can't just dash out to the back yard like that, watch in hand. It's simple, but it's not that simple.

What time is your watch running on? Ah, we thought so—Eastern Standard. That means 75th meridian time.[1] In this business we have to figure

TABLE I

Apply to Clock Time as indicated by the sign, to get time of true noon

January	1 + 3¾ mins.		July	10 + 5¼ mins.	
	10 + 7¾ "			20 + 6¼ "	
	20 + 11¼ "			30 + 6¼ "	
	30 + 13½ "				
February	10 + 14½ "		August	10 + 5¼ "	
	20 + 13¾ "			20 + 3¼ "	
	28 + 12¾ "			30 + ½ "	
March	10 + 10½ "		September	10 − 3 "	
	20 + 7½ "			20 − 6½ "	
	30 + 4½ "			30 − 10 "	
April	10 + 1¼ "		October	10 − 13 "	
	20 − 1 "			20 − 15 "	
	30 − 2¾ "			30 − 16¼ "	
May	10 − 3¾ "		November	10 − 16 "	
	20 − 3½ "			20 − 14½ "	
	30 − 2½ "			30 − 11¼ "	
June	10 − ¾ "		December	10 − 7 "	
	20 + 1¼ "			20 − 2¼ "	
	30 + 3½ "			30 + 2½ "	

local noon pretty closely; 75th meridian time is good only if your town is located on the 75th meridian of longitude, a coincidence that probably will not occur very often. If you are east of the time meridian for your particular Standard Time, your "clock noon" occurs before the Standard Time "clock noon"; if you are west of the standard time meridian, your noon is later than theirs. Since we have to have noon exactly for your location, a correction is called for.

There's nothing difficult about it, though: to your Standard-Time noon you apply a correction of 1 minute of time for each 15 minutes of longitude by which your location differs from the longitude of the meridian used for your Standard Time. SUBTRACT the correction when you are *east* of the time meridian; ADD it if you are *west*. The result is when it will be actual "clock noon" at your place, by Standard Time.

Now grab an atlas, determine your longitude (getting it to the nearest 15 minutes of longitude is plenty accurate enough) and figure the correction. To show how it's done, we'll work an example for West Hartford. The atlas shows us as just about 72° 45′ longitude. We run on EST here, which is 75th meridian time, so the difference between our longitude and EST longitude (by subtraction) is 2° 15′. Our correction is going to be a minute of time for each 15′ of longitude; this means each whole *degree* of longitude represents 4 minutes of time (there are 60 minutes to a degree). So 2° 15′ of longitude is 9 minutes of time. Got it? OK; now, since our location is east of the time meridian, we subtract the correction from EST noon, giving us 11:51 A.M., EST, when it will be true "clock noon" at West Hartford.

Hold it! . . . hold it! . . . we're still not quite ready to spot that shadow yet! One more very simple correction coming up.

"True noon" is the thing we want, because it is at "true noon" when the sun is at its highest point in the sky, and due south of us. What we've figured out so far is "clock noon" and it is unfortunately a fact, for reasons we won't explain but which we assure you exist, that "true noon" and "clock noon" are one and the same thing on only four days of the year. For the rest of the year, if you compared clock time with so-called sun time, you'd conclude that Mother Earth is a very erratic person indeed; sometimes she apparently goes whooping along and beats the clock to it by as much as sixteen minutes, and at other times she loafs behind and lets the clock get there first. Well, we've got to have "true noon" in our business, so it looks like another correction. You can get it from the table herewith, where we have figured it out for every ten days throughout the year (you can estimate the correction for the days in between without any great difficulty). Add or subtract according to the sign given; the result, in terms of your Standard Time, is when it is actually "true noon" at your location. Incidentally, the four days when no correction needs to be made are April 15th, June 14th, September 1st and December 25th. On those days, your Standard Time, corrected for the longitude difference, is also the time of "true noon"; but only on those days.

Continuing with our West Hartford example, and assuming we want to give this scheme a whirl on January 10th. We find we have to add 7¾ minutes to our watch time in order to arrive

(*Continued on page 92*)

* Assistant Secretary, A.R.R.L.

[1] CST is 90th meridian; MST is 105th meridian; PST is 120th meridian.

The New PITC

Modern Radio Equipment for Pitcairn Island

By Lew Bellem,* W1BES

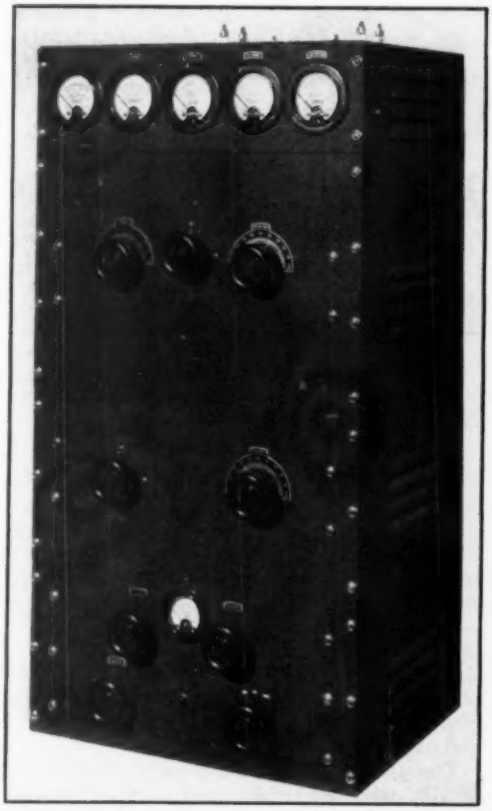
MOST readers will recall with interest the story of W8IGQ's visit to Pitcairn Island as related in these pages some months ago.[1] Those familiar with the history of the rugged years following the settling of Pitcairn in 1790 by Fletcher Christian, Edward Young and his little band of mutineers from H.M.S. *Bounty*, will best understand the priceless inheritance of tenacity and perseverance handed down to this generation of islanders by their forebears. To avoid the punishment awaiting them for mutiny against the British Crown, they sought and found seclusion from the world on this rock-bound South Sea isle. So they remained, undiscovered for 18 years until a chance visit by an American sealing vessel revealed the fate of the *Bounty* and its crew. This period of isolation, broken only occasionally in the decades to follow by a visit from a passing ship, has served to mold a people endowed with a measure of fortitude and resourcefulness, the equal of which would be hard to find.

No real amateur surrounded by his modern radio equipment of to-day could have read that tale of Andrew Young's determination to keep his little island community in touch with ships that passed beyond the horizon without a feeling of pride in classing him as a true ham. Lacking both equipment and power facilities, the spirit of amateur radio has carried Andrew Young, alone and unguided these many years, over obstacles insurmountable to most of us.

Perhaps this story and the legends with which Pitcairn abounds fired the imagination, but certainly a responsive chord was touched by the use of such pitifully inadequate and antiquated apparatus, for then and there was the idea conceived of helping the islanders to obtain modern radio facilities as a tribute to Andrew Young from the American amateur.

With the simple plan to help these folks and a rough idea of what would be needed to build a suitable station for them, manufacturers who could supply the necessary equipment were contacted and the plan explained to them. Without exception, they agreed to make available the apparatus needed, and their enthusiastic endorsement and support of the project as a worthy one paved the way for laying actual constructional plans. Then, and only then, was the size of the job at hand fully realized.

Since a primary source of power is not available on Pitcairn Island and the use of gasoline is out of the question, the choices of possibilities narrowed to harnessing the wind for supplying energy. Storage batteries of ample capacity must be provided to take care of heavy current demands



THE TRANSMITTER IS A 60-80 WATT C.W.-'PHONE JOB

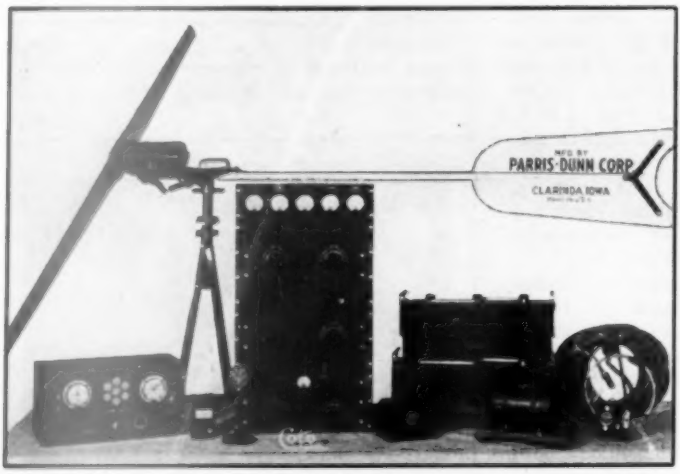
It can work on 600 meters as well as the 40- and 20-meter amateur bands. If the islanders take to amateur radio (it looks as though they won't be able to avoid it!) this rig will give a new country to lots of DX-hunters.

with sufficient reserve to avert a power failure in event of a period of prolonged low wind velocity. As the transmitter and receiver must operate entirely from this battery, plate power in each case would have to be derived from dynamotors. Consideration was next given the frequency or fre-

* Chief Engineer, Coto-Coil Co., Inc.

[1] Eurich, "CQ PITC," *QST*, August, 1937.

quencies on which the transmitter should be capable of operation. Since communication on 600 meters with passing ships has been an essential service of the islanders' present equipment, this frequency must be available in the proposed transmitter. Because of the remote location of Pitcairn Island, the choice of a second and third frequency would dictate the use of the 20- and 40-meter amateur bands. The use of 'phone on the two latter bands would be a desirable adjunct, providing the additional power demand was not excessive. A suitable receiver for use with such a transmitter would, of course, cover all transmitting frequencies. In addition, it should be sensitive, reasonably selective and include general coverage plus band-spread if possible. Last, but not the least important, it must be conservative of battery drain. All of this equipment should be as simple and foolproof as possible from the standpoint of hooking up and operating, since Andrew Young's experience with tube transmitters is nil and his familiarity questionable.



THE COMPLETE SET-UP OF EQUIPMENT FOR THE NEW PITC

Power will be taken from wind-charged storage batteries of ample capacity, high-voltage being obtained by means of dynamotors. The receiver, a t.r.f., covers all wavelengths between 10 and 3000 meters. Testing equipment and plenty of spare parts are included.

Through the coöperation of Carl Madsen, W1ZB, who has maintained a schedule with WCFT throughout her world cruise, Mr. Eurich aboard the *Yankee* and bound for the Dutch East Indies, was apprized of the project afoot. In this way W8IGQ was able to furnish suggestions and information regarding conditions on the island as he had found them. Particularly did he stress the importance of high-grade insulation, since the salt air constantly sweeping this mere dot on the Pacific took heavy toll of materials ordinarily found satisfactory.

With these various requirements and restrictions constantly in mind, the job of designing suitable equipment was commenced in earnest. A 12-volt battery system was chosen in preference to 6-volt to minimize the *IR* drop in feed wires which would have to carry comparatively heavy currents.

A special 12-volt Parris-Dunn windcharger was first procured to supply the initial power. This unit is capable of an 8-ampere charging rate in a 20-mile wind. Lower velocities produce proportionately lower charging rates, the cutout operating to protect the battery from discharge when the wind pressure falls below 6 m.p.h. A 12-foot steel tower is included for raising the windcharger with its 8-foot impeller above surrounding objects which might act as windbreaks. Two Willard 6-volt 300-ampere-hour storage batteries provide the necessary reserve for 8–10 hours of continuous operation of both transmitter and receiver. Assuming average wind conditions and operating routine, it should be possible to operate in excess of 10 hours per day without fear of power failure.

The transmitter proper is a 36-inch steel cabinet affair utilizing standard 19-inch panels and chassis. The lower deck embraces an audio amplifier-modulator and a power distribution center for the 750-volt dynamotor and 12-volt battery supply. The audio system is comprised of a Shure Model 70S crystal microphone feeding three stages and transformer coupled to a pair of 6L6 tubes as modulators. Obtaining satisfactory performance from these 6L6's provided a real problem since they were to derive their 450-volt plate supply from a bleeder network and bias from a series cathode resistor. It was found that while poor plate-supply regulation was a hinderance to obtaining a reasonable level of audio output, the real stumbling block was the variable cathode bias. While casting about for a more stable bias supply, it was discovered that there were 12 healthy volts available from the main supply battery, but that the polarity was opposite to that needed since the original design specified grounding the negative battery terminal. Further investigation showed this to be an optional choice so a simple revision in wiring permitted running the 6L6 grid return to negative "A." This change, in combination with a small cathode resistor gave a fairly steady bias of 25 volts even when driving the amplifier beyond its capabilities. Separate 200-watt bleeder networks

(Continued on page 78)

Directional Antennas with Closely-Spaced Elements

By John D. Kraus,* W8JK

ONE of the simplest and most efficient radiators used on short waves is the horizontal half-wave antenna.[1] Offhand it might not appear that two such antennas would make a good radiating system, if placed parallel to each other a small fraction of a wavelength apart and fed with currents 180 degrees out of phase. It is true, however, that this arrangement forms a simple and very compact directional antenna.

Fig. 1 is a sketch of two half-wave radiators oriented in the horizontal plane as described and placed high above the ground. The spacing may be a small fraction of a wavelength. If the wires

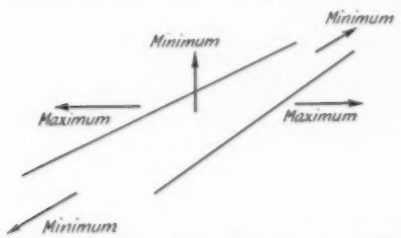


FIG. 1—TWO HALF-WAVE ANTENNAS CLOSELY SPACED AND WITH CURRENTS 180 DEGREES OUT OF PHASE

The arrows indicate the directions in which radiation is a maximum and a minimum.

are not placed too close together, the pair will radiate the same power as would a single half-wave antenna with the same input. But, because of the close-spacing and out-of-phase currents, the direction in which the radiation takes place is profoundly altered. G. H. Brown[2] was the first to point out the advantages of using such close spacing.

As indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1, the radiation from the pair is very small—theoretically zero—off the ends and also vertically. The radiation horizontally broadside is a maximum and is considerably greater than from a single half-wave antenna fed with the same power.

Fig. 2 shows the close spacing idea applied to a number of practical directive antenna systems. The type of Fig. 2-A is 32 feet long. It has two half-wave radiators spaced one-eighth wavelength and fed at the center. The cross-over feeds the two radiators 180 degrees out of phase. The feeders connect on at the middle of the cross-over. The radiation from the antenna is maximum in both directions broadside and minimum off the ends. The gain in both directions broadside is as much as or more than in the one preferred direction when a half-wave radiator is used with a reflector one-quarter wavelength behind. Dimensions are given for fundamental operation in the 14-Mc. band. The antenna is actually a multi-band affair, giving approximately the same horizontal bi-directional pattern on 28 Mc. as on 14 Mc., or on any frequency between these two bands. When used on 56 Mc. the horizontal pattern has four lobes. For fundamental operation on 28 Mc. the dimensions of Fig. 2-A should be halved. This smaller array would have about the same bi-directional pattern on both 28 and 56 Mc.

An antenna of about the same size as the one of Fig. 2-A is shown in Fig. 2-B. This antenna is end-, instead of center-fed. An array having two sections, which uses four half-wave elements, is shown in Fig. 2-C. It is 62 feet long. The array of Fig. 2-D has 4 sections or 8 half-wave elements and is 112 feet long. The antennas of Fig. 2-B, C, and D have the bi-directional pattern only on their fundamental frequency—14 Mc. in this case. When operated on 28 Mc. their horizontal patterns will have four main lobes. For fundamental operation on 28 Mc. the dimensions should, of course, be halved.

CONSTRUCTION

To make one of these antennas as a unit so that it may be supported between two poles it is convenient to use spreaders, which, for a 14-Mc. antenna, are about 9 feet long. These may be either of bamboo or 1- by 1-inch strips of wood. A suggested arrangement for a two-section antenna is given in Fig. 3. Since the antenna bears a striking resemblance to one of the "T" or flat-top types popular a decade or two ago, it is called a "flat-top beam."[3]

The cross-over at the middle of the flat-top is made by using two 6-inch feeder-spreader insulators, one placed horizontally at the center and the other vertically half-way between the center and one end of the wooden spreader. The two-wire feed line comes up from below and con-

*Arlington Blvd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

[1] An excellent treatment of the characteristics of horizontal antennas has been given by George Grammer, *QST*, Nov., 1936, and March, 1937.

[2] G. H. Brown, "Directional Antennas," *Proc. I.R.E.*, Jan., 1937.

[3] J. D. Kraus, "Small But Effective Flat-top Beam," *Radio*, March and June, 1937.

nects on to the cross-over at the horizontal center insulator. In order to get greater separation at the cross-over, the insulators may be made longer by fastening two 6-inch feeder spreaders end-to-end. The wire length at the cross-over is of necessity a few inches more than the spacing. Thus, the wire length at the cross-over of a 14-Mc. antenna (8 feet 8 inches spacing) may be about 8 feet 11 inches.

The line used to support the long wooden spreaders at each end of the flat-top should preferably be of rope. In case a 4-section flat-top is used, a method of accomplishing the additional cross-overs is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3. One vertical feeder-spreader insulator is used at the middle of the long wooden spreader. The recommended spacing lengthwise between the sections of the flat-top is about 2 feet.

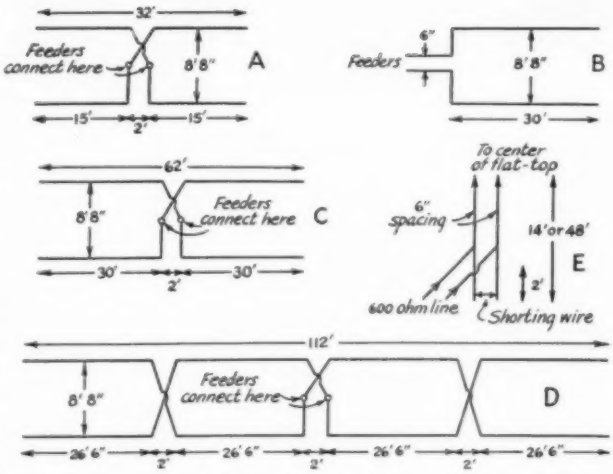


FIG. 2—FOUR TYPES FOR USE IN THE 14-MC. BAND

A and B are single-section types, C a 2-section, and D a 4-section. For fundamental operation on 28 Mc. the dimensions should be halved. Approximate dimensions for a matching stub to feed the 2-section antenna of C are given in E.

FEEDING

The main characteristics of a flat-top directional antenna are the closely-spaced elements, about one-eighth wavelength apart, and currents 180 degrees out of phase. All the elements are driven. The spacing is not critical but one-eighth wavelength seems to be about optimum when 180-degree phasing is used, and is recommended. The mutual coupling between closely spaced out-of-phase wires is such that the impedance at the center of the half-wave elements becomes quite small and, inversely, quite large at the ends. Accordingly, the current flowing at voltage nodes is very high.

The dimensions are not critical and the values of Fig. 2 are recommended for use on any frequency in the 14-Mc. band. Compensation is made for any small variations when the antenna is tuned up.

Either Zepp feeders or a matching stub and 600-ohm line can be used to feed the antennas. The Zepp feeders or the stub connect at the center of the cross-over in the flat-top as shown in Fig. 3. The approximate dimensions for a stub to feed the antenna of Fig. 2-C is indicated in Fig. 2-E. With more sections the 600-ohm line will connect farther from, and with fewer sections closer to, the shorting wire on the stub.

Where the line is not over a wavelength or two long, the Zepp type of feed is very practical. It is also convenient if one expects to use the same flat-top beam on a number of bands. For example, the antenna of Fig. 2-A may be series fed at the transmitter on 14 Mc. and parallel fed on 28 Mc. The feeders in this case would be either one-half or one wavelength long, approximately, since this antenna is fed at a current loop (voltage node) on 14 Mc. A matching stub for this antenna would also be either one-half or one wavelength long on 14 Mc. and about 8 feet either longer or shorter on 28 Mc. The other antennas, Figs. 2-B, C, and D, are all fed close to current nodes as used on 14 Mc. so that matching stubs to feed them should be either one-quarter or three-quarter wavelengths long. It is often convenient to use a three-quarter wavelength stub as one may be able to adjust it from the ground after the antenna has been pulled up into place. It is advisable to use good 6-inch spreader-insulators throughout the stub and 600-ohm line.

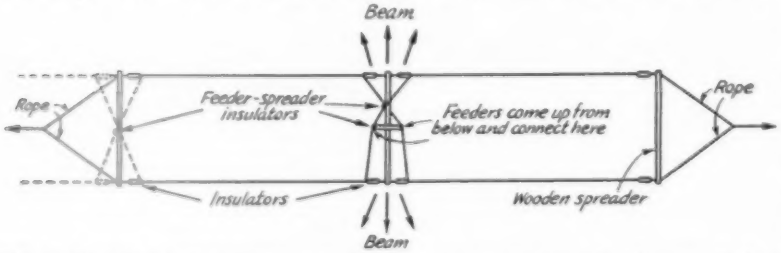


FIG. 3—TOP VIEW SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF A 2-SECTION ANTENNA WHICH IS POPULARLY TERMED A "FLAT-TOP" BEAM

Method of making cross-over if extra sections are added is shown by dotted lines at left.

In adjusting the stub the antenna is shock-excited from another antenna or from an r.f. line

coupled loosely to it. The shorting wire on the stub is then adjusted for a maximum of current through the short. The transmission line is next connected on the stub a foot or two above the short and adjusted up or down the stub until the

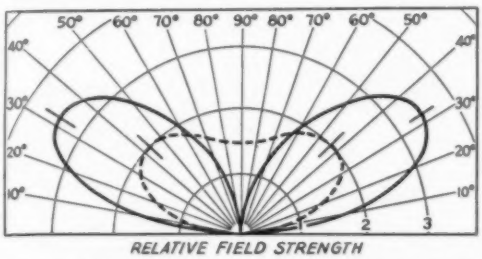


FIG. 4—COMPUTED RADIATION CHARACTERISTICS IN THE VERTICAL PLANE FOR A SINGLE HALF-WAVE ANTENNA (DASHED) AND A 2-SECTION FLAT-TOP (SOLID) BOTH AT A HEIGHT OF THREE-EIGHTHS WAVELENGTH ABOVE GROUND

standing waves along the transmission line are a minimum. A sensitive r.f. current meter (0-200 ma.) equipped with a single turn loop and an insulated hook can be used to slide along one side of the transmission line, so that readings may be made quickly at four or five points along the line spaced about an eighth wavelength apart. Insulation of the antenna and feeders from the transmitter plate supply voltages is, of course, important in any installation.

PERFORMANCE

Because of the out-of-phase currents, the vertical radiation from the flat-top antenna approaches zero. As a result, the maximum radiation in the vertical plane is lowered to a smaller vertical angle. In Fig. 4 the vertical radiation characteristics of a single half-wave antenna (dashed curve) and a 2-section or 4-element flat-top antenna (solid curve) are compared for a height in both cases of three-eighths wavelength above ground. The plane in which the radiation is shown is at right angles to the antennas. The relative field strength is plotted in arbitrary units, and the curves are calculated on the basis of the same power to both antennas. Perfectly conducting ground is assumed, but with horizontal antennas and the height being considered the patterns for ordinary ground would probably be quite similar.

It is apparent from Fig. 4 that the radiation maximum is lowered from about 43 degrees in the case of the half-wave antenna to about 32 degrees for the flat-top. The maximum gain of the flat-top over the half-wave does not occur at these angles, however, but rather at lower ones—15 degrees and less. It is these low angles which are frequently the most effective in long distance communication. The effect of lowering the vertical angle of maximum radiation from a flat-top beam is most pronounced at heights up to a half wavelength or so above ground. At greater heights the angle of the lowest lobe becomes nearly the same as that for a single half-wave antenna. For 14-Mc. DX a height of three-quarters to one wavelength above ground seems worth while.

Although much of the gain comes through vertical directivity, the horizontal gain is also important. This depends mainly on the number of sections used. Fig. 5 shows the measured horizontal radiation pattern for a single-section antenna (see Fig. 2-A). The maximum radiation is broadside and the minimum is off the ends of the antenna. The radiation is 3 db down at an angle of about 35 degrees off the center line of the beam (broadside). At 70 degrees the signal is over 20 db down, representing a front-to-side signal power ratio of well over 100 to 1. The relative field strength is plotted in decibels, the minimum signal observed being taken as 0 db.

The power gain of a single-section flat-top compared to a single half-wave antenna is over 4 db. When used on its second harmonic the gain

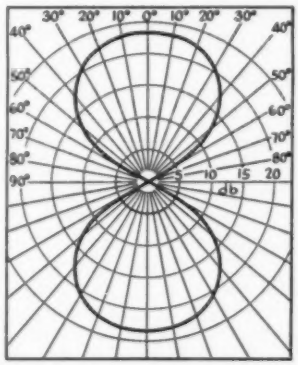


FIG. 5—MEASURED HORIZONTAL RADIATION PATTERN OF SINGLE-SECTION FLAT-TOP ANTENNA

The relative field strength is plotted in decibels.

is about 6 db. The horizontal radiation as measured from a 2-section flat-top (Fig. 2-C) is only slightly narrower, the signal being 3 db down at about 30 degrees off the center. Thus, a 2-section flat-top puts out a very satisfactory signal over an angle of about 60 degrees in each direction broadside, and a usable signal over an even wider angle. The null off the ends, however, is very pronounced. Three 2-section antennas arranged at angles of 120 degrees with respect to each other should give good coverage over 360 degrees. The gain of a 2-section flat-top is over 6 db. A 4-section array would have over 8 db gain and a still narrower pattern than the 2-section type.

A pair of double-Zepp antennas, one stacked one-half wavelength above the other, is a familiar

(Continued on page 37)

What the League Is Doing

League Activities, Washington Notes, Board Actions—For Your Information

Election Results When the Executive Committee of the A.R.R.L. met on November 1, 1937, to examine nominations in connection with this year's elections for director and alternate director, it found that four divisions had returned the former office holders or elected new ones without the necessity for membership balloting, while two divisions and Canada had nominated more than one candidate as director (or alternate) and perforce had to decide the issue by ballot.

Taking up the non-voting divisions first: In the Delta Division no valid nomination was found for any candidate for director, so Director E. Ray Arledge, W5SI, succeeds himself for the next two years under a provision in our by-laws which covers just such cases. For alternate, the only candidate nominated was E. H. Treadaway, W5DKR; he was found eligible and forthwith declared elected as the alternate.

In the Midwest Division it would appear that the gang will have none other than its present director, Floyd E. Norwine, Jr., W9EFC, for his was the only nomination received. He was declared reëlected by the committee in the absence of other nominations. No nominations were received for alternate; the incumbent, O. J. Spetter, W9FLG, therefore continues during the next term.

In the Pacific Division, Director Culver, W6AN, who has served his division for the past three years, decided he would not be a candidate for reëlection. In his place, the division nominated E. L. McCargar, W6EY, who has attended several board meetings as the Pacific Division alternate; there being no other nominations, "Mac" becomes the new Pacific Division director on January first. Elbert Amarantes, W6FBW, succeeds him as alternate, as the only candidate nominated.

The Southeastern Division seems to prefer its present director and alternate to the exclusion of all others and returned both to office as the only candidates named. Bennett R. Adams, Jr., W4APU, continues as director, therefore, with S. J. Bayne, W4AAQ, as his running mate.

Now for the voting divisions: In Canada an election is taking place for Canadian General Manager to decide between present C. G. M. Alex Reid, VE2BE, and Leonard W. Mitchell, VE3AZ, who opposed Mr. Reid in the election two years ago. Michael J. Caveney, VE3GG, was also nominated but was found ineligible under the terms of the by-laws. For alternate C. G. M., petitions were found for two candidates, Alex Lariviere, VE2AB, and John C. Stadler, VE2AP. Both being eligible, they were listed on the ballots. However, subsequent to the mailing of ballots from Headquarters, Mr. Stadler expressed his desire to withdraw. The Executive Committee determined through counsel that the proper procedure in this case will be to disregard the ballots for alternate C. G. M. when all ballots are opened and counted on December 20th, and to declare Mr. Lariviere elected as alternate Canadian General Manager, as the only candidate.

A three-cornered contest is currently taking place in the Atlantic Division between Roy C. Corderman, W3ZD, present director Walter Bradley Martin, W3QV, and Edward L. Thompson, W3CQS. For alternate director, nominations were received for four candidates: Gilbert Crossley, W8YA, Hunter J. Lohmnan, W8OC, Raymond E. Macomber, W3CZE, and Herbert M. Walleze, W8BQ. The Executive Committee was obliged to declare both Mr. Crossley and Mr. Lohman ineligible under the terms of the by-laws, but ordered Mr. Macomber's and Mr. Walleze's names listed on the ballots for voting by the membership.

Our old friend Carl Jabs had expressed a desire not to be a candidate this year in the Dakota Division elections. To succeed him, three others were nominated: Frank A. Vowles, W9BBL, Earl R. Thornburg, W9EU, and Fred W. Young, W9MZN. Mr. Thornburg was judged ineligible, so the contest is between Mr. Vowles and Mr. Young. For alternate, nominations were received for Adolph A. Emerson, W9ITQ, W. F. Soules, W9DCM, and Fred W. Young, W9MZN. Mr. Young withdrew his name in order to run for director and both Mr. Emerson and Mr. Soules were found ineligible, so there is no election for alternate in the Dakota Division this year.

Counting of the ballots for director and alternate director in the Atlantic Division, for director in the Dakota Division, and for Canadian General Manager, will take place on December 20th. The results will be announced in the February issue, but will also be made the subject of an official broadcast for the week December 20th–27th, so interested members should keep an eye out for the broadcast for immediate news of the outcome.

—···—

Habana Although the Interamerican Radio Conference at Habana was expected to last until December 10th before closing,

Secretary Warner had seen the amateur matters through all the initial stages by late November and returned to the United States on November 28th. His report on the conference will be in the next issue. In the meantime, it may be said that as of December first the following actions on amateur matters had been seen safely through committee and were merely awaiting final formal plenary confirmation:

First, everyone expressed complete agreement on the U. S. proposal (OK'd by our Board) to change our 1.7-Mc. band to read 1750–2050 kc. In addition, this and the 3.5, 7, 14 and 28-Mc. bands were affirmed as exclusive amateur through the Americas; the amateur subsubcommittee even went so far as to recommend that the nations of this hemisphere unite in holding out for the present 7, 14, 28 and 56-Mc. bands as exclusive amateur at Cairo!

The problem of 'phone on 7 and 14 Mc. for our South and Central American neighbors was a tough one, particularly when it came to 7 Mc. South and Central American countries, secure in the knowledge that they had every right to assign 'phone in the amateur bands entirely as they wished, refused flatly to listen to our suggestion that 'phone be barred from 7 Mc. Our efforts to get an agreement on a 100-kc. assignment (as directed by the Board) were met with resistance, initially, unless the assignment were made exclusive to 'phone! Similar resistance was expressed over initial proposals that a 7-Mc. assignment be at one end of the band. The result was a compromise whereby the assignment is 100 kc. at 7050–7150, but non-exclusive. It should be understood that this assignment is solely for the benefit of the South and Central Americans; there will be no 'phone at 7 Mc. for the U. S., Canada or Newfoundland. At 14 Mc. the outcome is an agreement on 14,100–14,300 *available* for 'phone in the Americas but with no change to be made in the present U. S. 'phone sub-band at these frequencies. The conference also dealt with 'phone in the 3.5-Mc. band, coming out with 3800–4000 designated as available for 'phone (thus confining Mexican 'phones, which now roam the whole band) but with no change contemplated in the existing U. S. assignment.

An outstanding accomplishment was the adoption of a third-party message-traffic agreement by an 11–0 vote in committee; Venezuela, Mexico and Argentina abstained from voting on this because of domestic laws prohibiting any kind of third-party traffic. This agreement, sponsored by the League, carefully steered through the initial stages of U. S. adoption prior to the conference, and further helped by pre-conference correspondence between the League and South American amateur societies, will at one blow make third-party traffic available throughout virtually the entire western hemisphere!

As of this writing, all these matters are still subject to confirmation in the plenary session; in fact, it is not yet apparent to what extent the participating governments will eventually pledge themselves to carry out any of the conference agreements.

Look for the complete story in the February issue.

(*Continued on page 100*)

A.R.R.L. QSL Bureau

FOR the convenience of its members, the League maintains a QSL-card forwarding system which operates through volunteer "District QSL Managers" in each of the nine United States and five Canadian districts. In order to secure such foreign cards as may be received for you, send your district manager a standard No. 8 *stamped* envelope. If you have reason to expect a considerable number of cards, put on an extra stamp so that it has a total of six-cents postage. Your own name and address go in the customary place on the face, and *your station call should be printed prominently in the upper left-hand corner.*

W1—J. T. Steiger, W1BGY, 35 Call Street, Willimansett, Mass.

W2—H. W. Yahnel, W2SN, Lake Ave., Helmetta, N. J.

W3—R. E. Macomber, W3CZE, 418 10th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

W4—G. W. Hoke, W4DYB, 328 Mell Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

W5—E. H. Treadaway, W5DKR, 2749 Myrtle St., New Orleans, La.

W6—D. Cason Mast, W6KHV, 423 East E St., Ontario, Calif.

W7—Frank E. Pratt, W7DXZ, 5023 So. Ferry St., Tacoma, Wash.

W8—F. W. Allen, W8GER, 324 Richmond Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

W9—Roy W. McCarty, W9KA, 11 South Michigan Ave., Villa Park, Ill.

VE1—J. E. Roue, VE1FB, 84 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N. S.

VE2—C. W. Skarstedt, VE2DR, 236 Elm Ave., Westmount, P. Q.

VE3—Bert Knowles, VE3QB, Lanark, Ont.

VE4—George Behrends, VE4RO, 186 Oakdean Blvd., St. James, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VE5—E. H. Cooper, VE5EC, 2024 Carnarvon St., Victoria, B. C.

K4—F. McCown, K4RJ, Family Court 7, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

K5—Norman F. Miller, K5AF, 15th Air Base Squadron, Albrook Field, Canal Zone.

K6—James F. Pa, K6LBH, 1416D Lunalilo St., Honolulu, T. H.

K7—Leo E. Osterman, K7ENA, Customhouse, Wrangell, Alaska.

KA—George L. Rickard, KA1GR, P. O. Box 849, Manila, P. I.

56-Mc. Crystal Control with 28-Mc. Crystals

By J. M. Wolfskill,* W8QKT

WITH the development of high-frequency apparatus and the increased activity on the higher frequencies, the demand for greater frequency stability is rapidly increasing. The need for this stability has long been realized, but the difficulty of obtaining it was often so great that it offset the apparent advantages.

Most amateurs on the 56-Mc. band are still using the self-excited type of transmitter with its attendant frequency modulation; a few have graduated to m.o.p.a.; a smaller group is now using crystal control. The interference problem under these conditions is rather acute in the larger cities, and 56-Mc. reception at any great distance is almost impossible. With the development of 56-Mc. superheterodyne receivers, some of this difficulty is eliminated, but most signals are so badly frequency modulated that superheterodyne reception is unintelligible.

Crystal control is obviously the answer to this problem, and while the transition to it has been taking place for some time, it was only recently

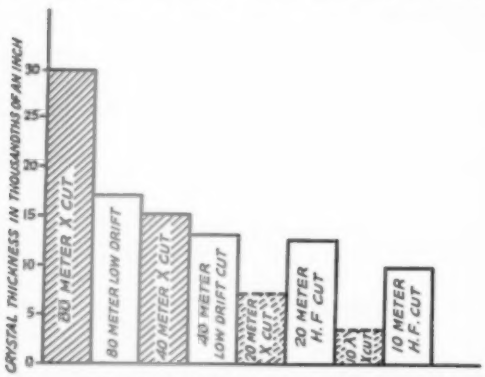


FIG. 1—THICKNESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CRYSTAL CUTS

X-Cut crystals for 14 and 28 Mc. are too thin to be practical.

that the many advantages of crystal control at these high frequencies have been fully realized. It is now a well-established fact, proven in numerous tests, that greater distance and more reliable communication is possible with a given amount of power through the use of crystal control. The two most obvious reasons for this are: First, the concentration of carrier power on a single frequency has the result of increasing the transmitter's effectiveness several times over that of a self-excited modulated oscillator of equal power output; and second, the more sensitive and selective superheterodyne receiver can be effectively employed. Crystal control on 56 Mc. is no longer a luxury but a necessity, and with the recent developments in high-frequency quartz crystals, it is as easily attained as on 7 or 14 Mc.

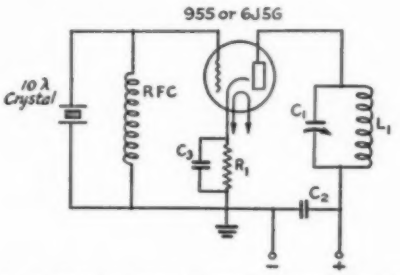


FIG. 2—TRIODE CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR CIRCUIT RECOMMENDED FOR 28-MC. CRYSTALS

L_1—8 turns No. 12 wire, ¾-inch diameter, turns spaced diameter of wire.
C_1—75-μμfd. variable.
C_2, C_3—0.005-μfd. mica.
R_1—200-ohm carbon.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National or Hammarlund).
Plate voltage should be 180 for the 955, 220 for the 6J5G.

The discovery of the principle of harmonic operation and the methods of processing the crystal to accentuate this type of vibration, made possible the development of the HF2 20-meter crystal about two years ago.[1] It not only made possible this unit, but was the forerunner to practical higher-frequency crystals. Working further on this principle to develop a 10-meter crystal, another angle was found which possessed the necessary high activity for harmonic operation, and at the same time had a thickness coefficient sufficiently high to make 10-meter crystals of practical thickness. The new crystal which is cut at this angle has a drift of plus 43 cycles per megacycle per degree *C.*, and will safely carry an r.f. current of 200 milliamperes before objectionable heating results. The scale diagram of Fig. 1 shows the relative thickness of the HF2 10-meter crystal compared to 20-, 40- and 80-meter crystals. Comparison is also made to X-cut thicknesses, the dotted cross-hatching showing that X-cuts in these frequency ranges are impractical.

The new 28-Mc. unit makes 56-Mc. crystal control so simple that it can readily be used in portable and mobile equipment. Even a single low-power tube such as the RK34 can be used, and with the resultant concentration of power on a single frequency, it will have an effective range

* Bliley Electric Co., Erie, Pa.

[1] J. M. Wolfskill, "Oscillators Using 14-Mc. Quartz Crystals," *QST*, December, 1935.

equivalent to a 10- to 15-watt self-excited transmitter.[2]

OSCILLATOR CONDITIONS

The problem of developing crystals for use at 28 Mc. involved not only the crystal itself, but also the selection of tubes which had the proper characteristics for efficient crystal performance at these high frequencies. Many types of tubes

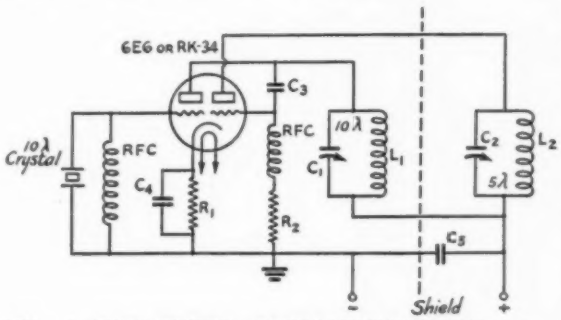


FIG. 3—DUAL-TRIODE OSCILLATOR-DOUBLER FOR 56-MC. OUTPUT

L_1—6 turns No. 12, diameter ¾ inch, spacing equal to wire thickness.
L_2—4 turns No. 12, diameter ¾ inch; spacing twice wire diameter.
C_1—75-μμfd. variable.
C_2—35-μμfd. variable.
C_3—100-μμfd. mica.
C_4, C_5—0.005-μfd. mica.
R_1—400 ohms.
R_2—30,000 ohms.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National or Hammarlund).
Plate voltage for 6E6, 300; for RK34, 325.

tested were found to have such high input capacities that the crystal was effectively shorted out. Others having low feedback capacity and large electrode spacing were equally unsatisfactory. This was especially true of the high-mu and pentode types; pentodes in general are not to be recommended, although good output was obtained with several used in Tri-tet circuits. Best results, however, were secured with some of the newer high-frequency triodes such as the 955, 6J5G, 6E6, and RK34.

Standard triode crystal oscillator circuits are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The 955 and 6J5G in Fig. 2 are excellent oscillators, giving 1¾ and 2½ watts output respectively on 28 Mc. The 6J5G is to be preferred because of its higher output and lower cost, but either tube will give sufficient output at 28 Mc., in the circuit shown, to drive an 802, RK23, 807, RK39, or 6L6 tube as a doubler. The dual triode circuit shown in Fig. 3 can be used either with the 6E6 or RK34, giving respective outputs of 3 and 3½ watts on 5 meters from the second section acting as a doubler.

Tubes used in the Tri-tet circuit shown in Fig. 4 which gave good output on 5 meters are the 802 and RK23. The coil sizes and circuit constants are shown in the circuit diagram. The output on 5 meters with the 802 is 2½ watts, and with the RK23 3½ watts. Slightly greater output can be obtained by using 45 volts positive on the suppressor grid. Beam-power tubes (6L6 and 6L6G) are not recommended for Tri-tet operation because of poor internal screening and tendency towards self-oscillation.

In the design of a high-frequency transmitter, careful consideration should be given to the general layout and construction, and parts being so arranged as to facilitate short direct leads and at the same time to permit maximum shielding and isolating of individual circuits. Grounds should be short and tied to a common bus, and the bus should be strapped to one point on the chassis to prevent closed loops and circulating currents in the ground system. All variable condensers must of necessity be mounted above ground to eliminate the need for a mica condenser in series with the tank circuit. Even low-loss mica condensers introduce considerable loss at the higher frequencies, when required to carry the high circulating tank current. Parallel feed should not be used, at least in the crystal oscillator, because of the difficulty of getting a good choke at these frequencies.

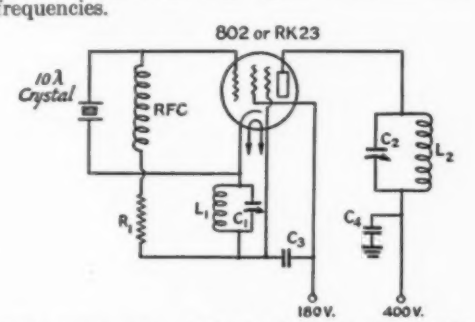
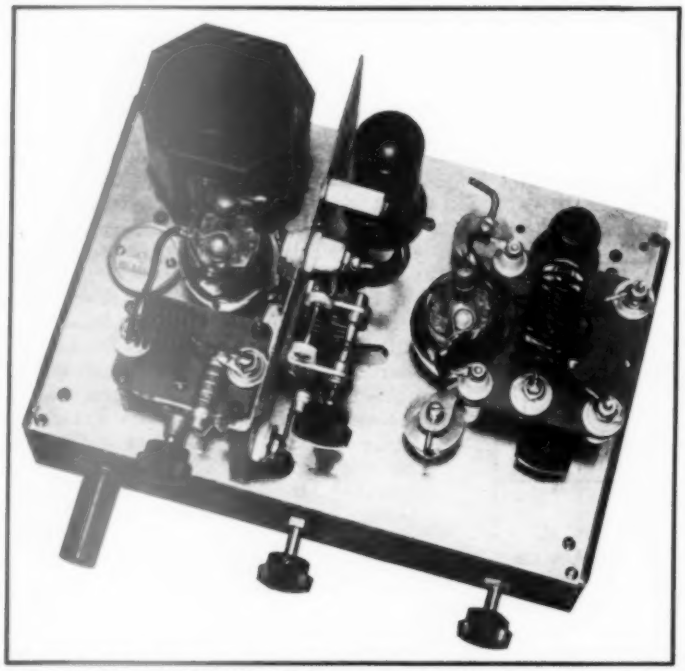


FIG. 4—TRI-TET OSCILLATOR-DOUBLER FOR 56-MC. OUTPUT

L_1—3 turns No. 12, diameter 1 inch, spaced twice wire diameter.
L_2—4 turns No. 12, diameter ¾ inch, same spacing.
C_1—75-μμfd. variable.
C_2—35-μμfd. variable.
C_3, C_4—0.01-μfd. mica.
R_1—30,000-ohm carbon.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National or Hammarlund).

Because of the low plate impedance of the triodes used in these circuits, a high-C tank should be used for maximum output. The output is not only increased by doing this, but the stability of the circuit is greatly improved. In fact, pentode stability is approached with the proper circuit constants. This consideration also applies to the cathode or oscillator tank of the Tri-tet circuit, inasmuch as the oscillating portion is essentially a triode. The circuit constants and coil sizes should therefore be adhered to as closely as possible since these have been found to give best results.

[2] Harry Gardner, "A Simple Breadboard Crystal-Controlled Transmitter for 56 Mc.," *QST*, July, 1937.



AN 18-WATT CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED 56-MC. 'PHONE TRANSMITTER

Two RK34's, with a 28-Mc. crystal, are used in the r.f. section; the audio end consists of a 6C5 and 6L6.

oscillator. Practically any combination can be used thereafter so long as high-frequency design considerations are followed. The two transmitters to be described here are commendable because of their outstanding performance and higher power output with the small number of tubes used.

Fig. 5 shows the schematic of a portable 18-watt 56-Mc. crystal-controlled transmitter using two RK34's in the r.f. end, with a 6C5 speech amplifier and a 6L6 modulator. The first RK34 acts as the crystal oscillator and doubler, and the second as a push-pull amplifier. The crystal oscillator tank is mounted on the left side of the shield in the photograph, the 56-Mc. doubler tank on the opposite side. The grid tank to the second RK34 is mounted below the sub-base close to the grid prongs, and the final tank above the sub-base on standoffs close to the plate leads of the tube. This placement of tank circuits makes extremely short r.f. leads. The small neutralizing condensers are mounted on either side of the final tube, the discs being 1 inch in diameter and

PRACTICAL TRANSMITTERS

The simplicity and ease with which a crystal-controlled 56-Mc. transmitter can be built by using a 28-Mc. crystal is readily apparent from the description of the two rigs given here. About the only restriction in the design of such a transmitter is the limited choice of tubes to be used for the crystal

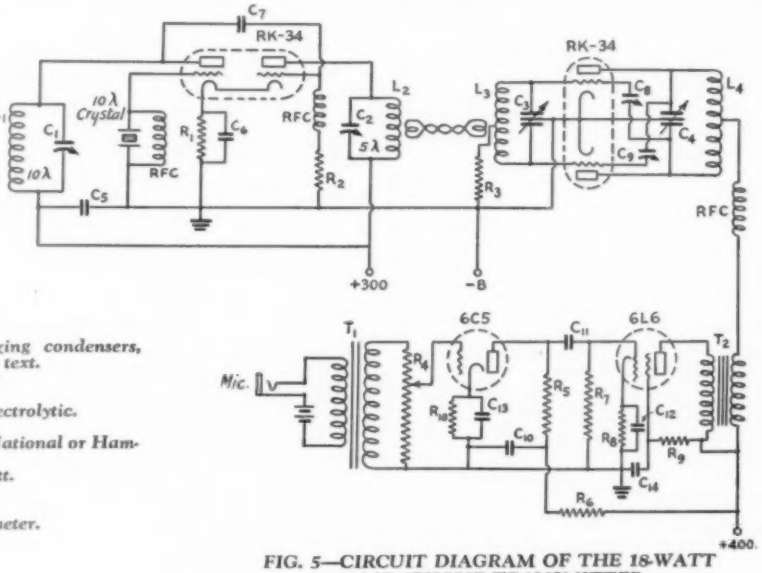
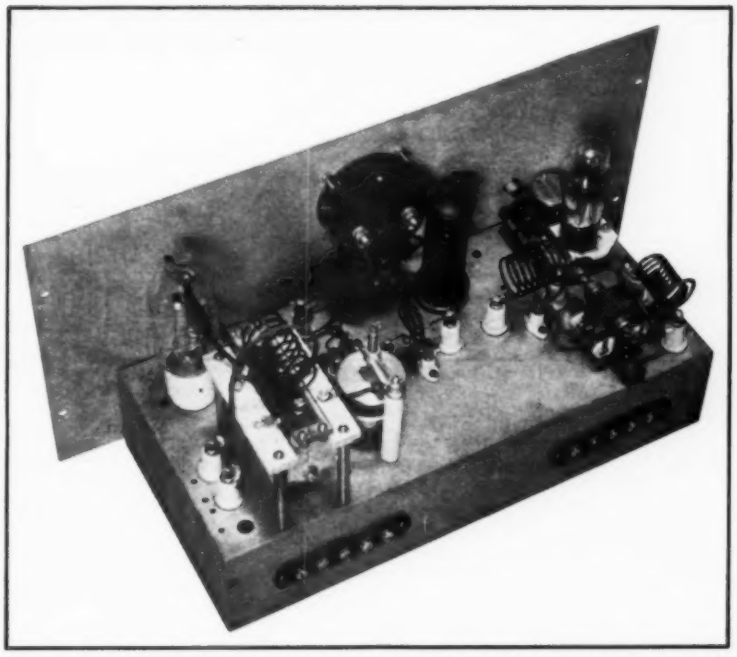


FIG. 5—CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE 18-WATT 56-MC. 'PHONE TRANSMITTER

C_1—50-μμfd. variable.
C_2—35-μμfd. variable.
C_3, C_4—See text.
C_5, C_6—0.006-μfd. mica.
C_7—200-μμfd. mica.
C_8, C_9—Special neutralizing condensers, approx. 3 μμfd. See text.
C_{10}—1 μfd.
C_{11}—0.05-μfd. paper.
C_{12}, C_{13}—10-μfd. 35-volt electrolytic.
C_{14}—0.1-μfd. paper.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National or Hammarlund).
R_1—300-ohm carbon, 2-watt.
R_2—30,000-ohm.
R_3—4000-ohm.
R_4—500,000-ohm potentiometer.
R_5—50,000-ohm.
R_6—15,000-ohm.
R_7—500,000-ohm.
R_8—350-ohm, 10-watt.
R_9—25,000-ohm carbon.
R_{10}—2500-ohm, 1-watt carbon.
T_1—Single button microphone transformer.
T_2—Output transformer (UTC Type VMO).

L_1—7 turns No. 12, single-spaced, ¾-inch diameter.
L_2—5 turns No. 12, triple-spaced, ¾-inch diameter.
L_3—6 turns No. 12, triple-spaced, ¾-inch diameter.
L_4—10 turns, c.t., double-spaced, ¾-inch diameter.

spaced about ⅛ inch when neutralized. These condensers are of special construction to conserve space; however, standard neutralizing condensers can be used. All coil sizes and element values are given in the diagram with the exception of C_3 and C_4. These condensers were altered slightly to reduce the capacity, since no small split-stator condensers were commercially available. The grid condenser, C_3, was a single-section single-spaced 7-plate Hammarlund. C_4 was a single-section double-spaced, 9-plate 35 $\mu\mu$fd. Hammarlund. The mounting lugs on both these condensers were first securely fastened to metal mounting strips, and the side bars on the stator cut in two. This then gave split-stator condensers with about 15 $\mu\mu$fd. per section.



THREE-STAGE 60-WATT OUTPUT 56-MC. CRYSTAL-CONTROLLED TRANSMITTER

Oscillator, 6J5G with 28-Mc. crystal; doubler, 6L6, final amplifier, 35T. This transmitter can be modulated 100% with 100 watts input.

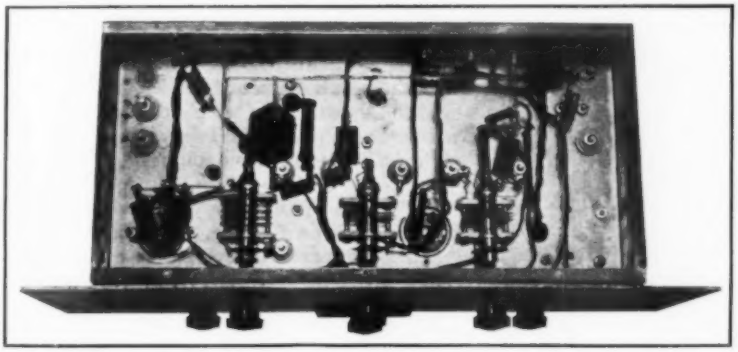
The total plate current drawn by both r.f. tubes when delivering full output is 150 milliamperes, 70 ma. for the crystal oscillator and doubler and 80 ma. for the final amplifier. The heater voltage on these tubes is rather critical, and for proper performance, should be 6.3 volts at the socket. One hundred per cent modulation of the 18 watts r.f. is readily obtained with the 6L6, working as a Class-A amplifier.

A 60-WATT TRANSMITTER

Fig. 6 shows the circuit diagram and photo of a 60-watt transmitter consisting of a 6J5G as the 28-Mc. crystal oscillator driving a 6L6 tube as the doubler; the output from the 6L6 drives a 35T. Link coupling is used throughout on this transmitter, and about the only precaution to be taken in the tuning is to see that the 6L6 is not too closely coupled to the oscillator. As this tube is easily overdriven, its output will suffer considerably with excessive coupling to the oscillator.

Capacity coupling between tubes was tried in an attempt to decrease the number of tank circuits, but as considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining proper excitation, link coupling was finally chosen. Under these conditions the 6L6 furnishes ample drive for the 35T. Other tubes tried in place of the 6L6 which gave about the same output included the RK39 and 807.

Neutralization of the 35T presented no problem and all other adjustments were straightforward. The transmitter is metered by a single 0–1 milliampere instru-



BELOW-CHASSIS VIEW OF THE 60-WATT TRANSMITTER

The tuning condensers mounted below the base are those for the 6L6 grid and plate, and the 35T grid. All circuits are link-coupled.

ment, switched across suitable shunts in the grid and plate circuits by means of a 2-circuit 5-position Yaxley switch. Input to the final stage is 100 ma. at 1000 volts with 60 watts output. Plate modulation is used for the final from a Class-B modulating system using TZ20's and 2A3 drivers.

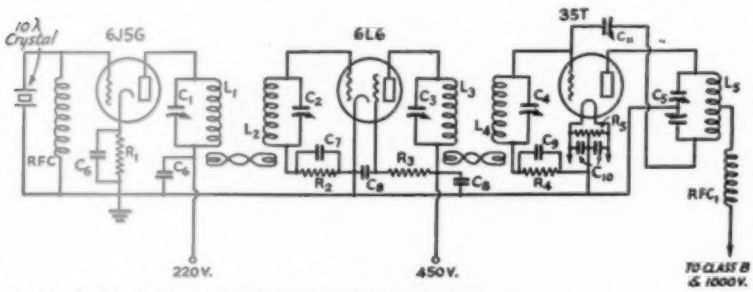


FIG. 6—CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF THE THREE-STAGE 60-WATT OUTPUT TRANSMITTER

L_1—8 turns No. 12 wire, single-spaced, ¾-inch diameter.
L_2—7 turns No. 12, single-spaced, 1-inch diameter.
L_3—2 turns No. 12, double-spaced, 1-inch diameter.
L_4—2 turns No. 12, double-spaced, 1-inch diameter.
L_5—6 turns No. 12, center-tapped, single-spaced, 1-inch diameter.
C_1—75-μμfd. variable.
C_2, C_3, C_4—35-μμfd. variables.
C_5—Split-stator, 35-μμfd. per section (Cardwell).
C_6—0.001-μfd. mica.
C_7, C_8—0.01-μfd. mica.
C_9—0.002-μfd. mica.
C_{10}—0.001-μfd. mica.
C_{11}—Neutralizing condenser (National NC-800).
R_1—200-ohm carbon, 1-watt.
R_2—100,000-ohm carbon, 1-watt.
R_3—15,000-ohm wire-wound, 10-watt.
R_4—2500-ohm wire-wound, 10-watt.
RFC—2.5-mh. r.f. choke (National or Hammarlund).

This transmitter has been in operation for several months, and results were exceptionally good, especially when compared to self-excited transmitters working at the same location.

The results of experiments on five meters with crystal-controlled transmitters of both high and low power, definitely prove that crystal-controlled signals are just about the answer to good 56-Mc. DX.

Silent Keys

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of these amateurs:

Kenneth Anderson, Moline, Ill.
George E. Monroe, W1JWR, Auburn, Me.
B. C. Olson, W8BVG, Erie, Pa.
Max J. Paulik, OK1XW, Praha-Hloubetin, Czechoslovakia
Lloyd E. Roath, W7GJA, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
Earle L. Tooker, W6HVT, Lemon Grove, Calif.

Corrections

IN the article "Designing the First Stage of the Speech Amplifier" in December *QST*, the plate bypass condenser (C_4) was omitted from Fig. 1 on page 34. It should be connected between ground and the junction of R_4, R_5 and R_6.

In "Hints and Kinks," page 44, Fig. 1, there should be no connection between the bottom of R_7 and the 56 cathode. This resistor goes directly from the cathode to the switch. Incidentally, there is no R_4 in the diagram; this designation should be ignored in the list of parts.

In the same issue, page 24, fifteen lines up from the bottom in the left-hand column, the reference to condenser C should read "C_6."

Strays

A BCL aspiring to enter the amateur transmitting ranks recently wrote us asking if it were true that all amateurs must operate on spark for one year before being permitted to operate 'phone. He added that he thought it a good idea because he had observed that 'phone signals take up much more space than spark signals!

—···—

Speaking of ideal locations, W9YBV thinks that W9UWW rates pretty well—he lives on Signal Hill, East St. Louis. If height means anything, though, W4LU on Signal Mountain, Tenn., ought to be tops. All of which leads us to wonder whether San Francisco's Telegraph Hill is good only for c.w., as the name implies!

—···—

W9TWC and W9RFA have partially licked the QRM problem on 7001 kc. They zero-beat their crystal oscillators and, keying the oscillator, have perfect break-in operation. Going the break-in boys one better, however, they alternate words of a QSO or CQ. This procedure actually sounds like one station in operation, and has proved to be a novel way of breaking the monotony of ordinary QSO's.

Circuit Elements in Modern Television Reception

An Outline of Basic Circuit Considerations in the Video Receiver*

By Marshall P. Wilder,** W2KJL

IN the first article of this series the basic principles of modern television technique were discussed with particular emphasis on the character of the transmitted signal. The signal is, of course, an extremely complex affair and though one need not know at this stage exactly how it is transmitted one must have a clear concept of what it is like before attempting to understand how it is unscrambled in the receiver and eventually caused to produce the final picture. In addition to the general make-up of the transmitted signal one must have clearly fixed in mind the fact that it contains modulation frequencies as high as 2.5 megacycles. Since the receiver must pass frequencies up to this extremely high value, its circuit and values will differ very widely from the conventional sound receiver in which one is happy enough to pass frequencies up to 4000 or 5000 cycles.

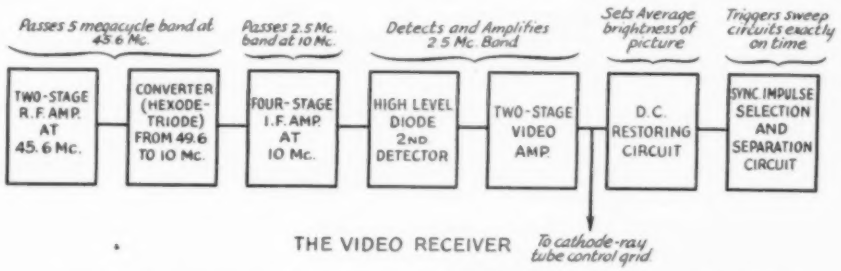


FIG. 1—THE GENERAL LAY-OUT OF A TYPICAL TELEVISION RECEIVER

These component sections comprise only the vision or video receiver. The companion sound receiver, for experimental work, might well be an entirely separate superhet of conventional design. The band widths given are required for maximum detail in the picture. The effect of any reduction from these figures results in restricted picture detail.

At this time we shall discuss the various circuits of a typical modern television receiver with the idea of clarifying the process involved in reassembling the transmitted pictures. The receiver through which we will follow the signal is outlined in Fig. 1. It is a superheterodyne with one or more r.f. stages ahead of the mixer unit in which conventional tubes may be used. As a mixer, a new type of hexode or heptode-triode may be used to advantage. The i.f. output from this converter is then fed to a four-stage i.f. amplifier operating in the region of 10 Mc. This i.f. amplifier must pass a band of frequencies at least 2.5 Mc. wide and this requirement in practice means that very low stage gain will have to be tolerated. From the i.f. amplifier the signal is fed to a diode second detector (without automatic volume control) and from there to a two-stage video amplifier—this being the counterpart of the audio amplifier in a conventional receiver. The signal at this stage is the complete modulation which was impressed on the original carrier. It is, at this point, available for application to the control grid on the cathode-ray tube, to the d.c. restoring circuit and to the synchronizing impulse separator. The sound receiver which would ordinarily accompany this picture receiver may well be a conventional converter feeding a broadcast receiver serving as an i.f. amplifier. For the time being our attention will be concentrated on the picture receiver alone.

We shall now follow the television from the antenna post through the receiver describing, as we go, typical circuits which could be used to perform the various functions. Later we will consider circuit values and their effects. We shall assume a carrier frequency of 45.6 Mc. The behavior of this signal in the r.f. amplifier is what one would ordinarily find in a conventional input amplifier except that the entire band of 5 Mc. occupied by the signal must be passed. This calls for tuned circuits which are heavily loaded with resistance and hence means considerably lower gain than is possible in r.f. amplifiers with which

* Fundamentals of scanning and the make-up of the transmitted television signal were treated by Mr. Wilder in last month's issue.

** National Union Radio Corp., 57 State St., Newark, N. J.

we are already familiar. The band to be passed, it might be mentioned, is a thousand times wider than that passed in a modern high-fidelity b.c.l. receiver. With tubes of the 6D6 type in an amplifier similar to that shown in Fig. 2 one could expect a gain of about 2. Tubes with a much higher transconductance and with low input and output capacities would permit considerably

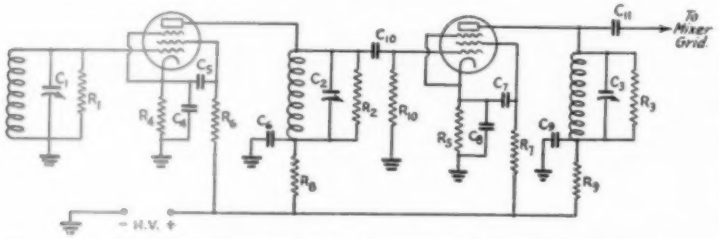


FIG. 2—A PAIR OF TYPICAL R.F. AMPLIFIERS FOR THE VIDEO RECEIVER

R_1, R_2, R_3—1000 ohms.
R_4, R_5—To suit tubes used. About 350 ohms for 6K7G.
R_6, R_7, R_{10}—50,000 ohms.
R_8, R_9—1000 ohms.
C_1, C_2, C_3—5 to 40-μμfd. tuning condensers—depending on tuning range desired.
C_4 to C_9—0.01-μfd. paper condensers.
C_{10}, C_{11}—100-μμfd. mica.
The inductances for the tuning circuits naturally depend on the frequencies to be covered. Ten turns ¼-inch diameter of No. 14 about right for 45-Mc. region.

more gain. Such tubes will probably be available in the early future.

The converter section into which this r.f. amplifier feeds is shown in Fig. 3. This particular arrangement is one based on a new tube, soon to be available from several manufacturers. This tube is a hexode-triode with the triode-section obtaining its emission from an independent portion of the cathode. It is more suitable for this particular service than the conventional mixers but successful operation can be had with, for instance, a 6K7 and a separate oscillator tube. Since the intermediate frequency amplifiers are to be on about 10 Mc., the oscillator will be made to run 10 Mc. higher in frequency than the signal —that is, 55.6 Mc.

The intermediate-frequency amplifier into which this mixer feeds may consist of four stages, each arranged in the manner shown in Fig. 4. This amplifier must pass a band at least 2.5 Mc. wide and the necessary resistance loading across the transformer windings and the design of the transformers themselves inevitably results in relatively low gain. Here again, new tubes with very high transconductance and low input and output capacity are of great benefit in permitting higher amplification. The i.f. amplifier circuit can be seen to be conventional in all respects except in the use of loading resistors across the transformer windings.

Fig. 5 shows the continuation of the circuit from the last i.f. transformer. This transformer feeds a diode second detector and here again a special tube is called for if optimum performance is demanded. The ideal diode would have an internal resistance as low as 150 ohms. Such a low resistance is made desirable because the load resistance must be of a low value (say, 7500 ohms). This low load resistance is required to reduce the by-passing effect of the capacity of the diode elements which tends to eliminate the higher video frequencies.

The diode detector plate is seen to be connected directly to the grid of the first video stage, this tube and the second video amplifier following again being preferably high-transconductance pentodes similar to those indicated for the r.f. and i.f. amplifier. In order to amplify the full video frequency band with constant amplitude and with minimum phase shift (the latter consideration to be discussed further), it is necessary to use a low value of plate resistance across the tube. In addition, there must be an inductance of the right value in series with the plate resistance to aid in maintaining the desired amplification at the higher video frequencies. When this inductance and the plate resistor are of the correct value, phase shift is negligible.[1] In this video amplifier, shown in Fig. 6, it will be seen that relatively enormous by-pass condensers are used and that decoupling resistors are incorporated wherever possible.

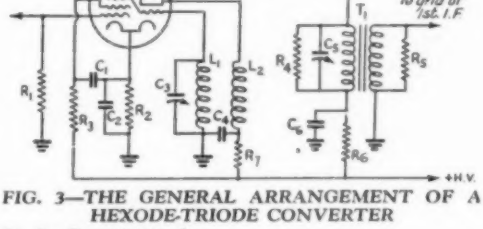


FIG. 3—THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF A HEXODE-TRIODE CONVERTER

R_1, R_3, R_7—50,000 ohms.
R_2—To give suitable bias for tube used.
R_4, R_5, R_6—2000 ohms.
C_1, C_2, C_4, C_6—0.01-μfd. paper.
C_3—10 to 50 μμfd.
C_5—i.f. trimmer.
T_1—Special i.f. transformer such as Aladdin Type U100.
L_1, L_2—Suited for frequency range desired. Eight turns of No. 14 ½-inch diameter would serve for 45-Mc. region.

Single by-pass condensers are indicated on the diagram but in practice it is usually necessary to provide smaller mica-type condensers in parallel with the large units to take care of the higher frequencies. This amplifier must be substantially flat to at least 2.5 Mc. if the full amount of picture detail is to be retained.

The plate of the final video stage is now

[1] "Television," Vol. II, (RCA Institutes Technical Press), Kimball & Seeley, Video Amplifier Design.

capacity-coupled to the cathode-ray tube control grid. Also connected to this grid is the cathode of a diode (preferably of low resistance and low capacity) and across the diode is a resistance of, say, 25,000 ohms. This diode is the heart of the d.c. restorer. Resistor and capacity values in this part of the circuit are of considerable importance and will be discussed in more detail later.

Also connected to the cathode-ray tube grid as shown in Fig. 7, is a triode amplifier feeding the two diodes which form the basis of the synchronizing impulse separator circuit. This triode serves to provide some extra amplitude before undertaking the synchronizing impulse separation and also avoids loading the d.c. restoring circuit. The diode which has its plate connected to the triode plate is so arranged that its cathode is sufficiently positive to prevent any current flow unless the plate is driven back far enough positive. This will only happen on the peak of the signal and as the peaks are the synchronizing impulses, only the synchronizing impulses will pass through this diode—the video signal being excluded.

The high-frequency pulses will appear across the load resistor R_{13} and can be applied through C_7 to the high-frequency sweep circuit. Connected across the load resistor is a condenser C_8 which provides an RC circuit serving as a frequency selection or integrating circuit. When the frame synchronizing pulse comes along, the frequency of the synchronizing impulses double and in the serrated portion of the frame synchronizing impulse the charge in the RC circuit R_{13}, C_8 gathers too rapidly for the resistor to discharge the condenser between pulses. Hence the voltage across R_{13} is built up to the point where the plate of the second diode becomes positive with respect to its cathode and current flows through the second diode loading resistor, R_{14}. The resulting low-frequency pulse is then made available through C_4 for the synchronizing of the low-frequency sweep. The second diode is prevented from passing current during the high-frequency pulses by having its cathode connected through R_{10} to a point of slightly greater positive potential than that to which the first diode is connected. To reiterate, the high-frequency pulses are of just sufficient amplitude to carry the plate of the first diode sufficiently positive to permit current flow, the resulting drop across R_{13} then being made available for synchronizing purposes. When the frame or low-frequency synchronizing impulse arrives and the signal has been integrated in the RC circuit comprising R_{14} and C_8 the plate of the second diode will be driven sufficiently positive at this time, and at this time only, so that current will flow through its circuit and the voltage across R_{13} be made available for synchronizing.

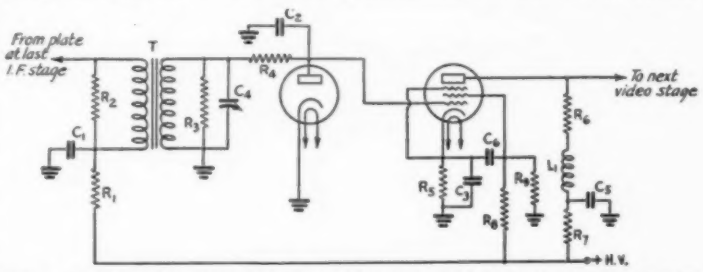


FIG. 5—SHOWING THE DIODE SECOND DETECTOR AND THE FIRST VIDEO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER

R_1—1000 ohms.
R_2, R_3—2000 ohms.
R_4—7000 ohms.
R_5—Suited for tube used—1500 ohms for 6J7G.
R_6—3000 ohms.
R_7—75,000 ohms.
R_8, R_9—To suit tube used. With 6J7G, R_8 could be 250,000 ohms and R_9 eliminated.
C_1—0.01-μfd. paper.
C_2—5 μμfd.
C_3—50 μfd.
C_4—i.f. trimmer.
C_5—2.5 μfd.
C_6—8-μfd. electrolytic by-passed by 0.01-μfd. mica.
T—Final i.f. transformer.

Now that we have some concept of the various sections into which a television receiver can be divided and the functions of these sections it would be well to proceed with an examination of the values of resistance, capacity and inductance used in the circuit which, together with the characteristics of the tubes used, have such an influence on the performance.

To return to the r.f. amplifier given in Fig. 2, and later to the other sections of the circuit, it will be interesting to outline those features which demand special consideration

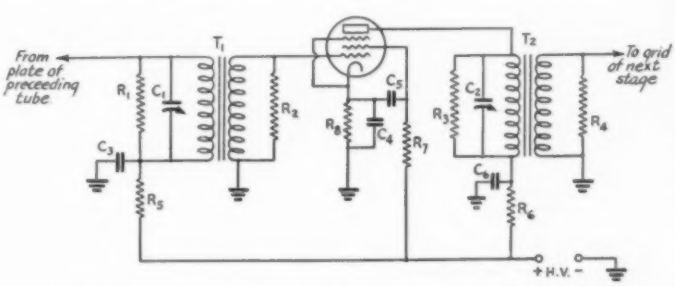


FIG. 4—THE CIRCUIT OF A SATISFACTORY I.F. STAGE

R_1 to R_4—2000 ohms.
R_5, R_6—1000 ohms.
R_7—50,000 ohms.
R_8—To suit tube used—350 ohms for 6K7G.
C_1, C_2—i.f. trimmers.
C_3 to C_6—0.01-μfd. paper condensers.
T_1, T_2—Special i.f. transformers.

and to note the differences between these circuits and those utilized in conventional sound receivers. Firstly, there is no subtle consideration that demands two r.f. circuits. A single stage could serve—the only result being slightly less r.f. gain.

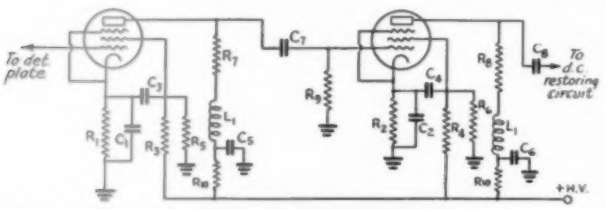


FIG. 6—THE CIRCUIT OF A REPRESENTATIVE TWO-STAGE VIDEO FREQUENCY AMPLIFIER

R_1, R_2—To suit tubes used. See previous mention of cathode resistors.
R_3 to R_6—See screen dropping resistor of Fig. 5.
R_7, R_8—3000 ohms.
R_9—1 megohm.
C_1, C_2—50-μfd. 25- or 50-volt electrolytics.
C_3, C_4—8 μfd.
C_5, C_6—2.5 μfd.
C_7—0.01 μfd.
C_8—0.03 μfd.

On the other hand, the receiver might not be of the superheterodyne type and could consist of four or five r.f. stages, feeding the detector directly. With conventional tubes, the values of cathode resistor, screen resistor, decoupling resistors and by-pass condensers will be similar to the usual sound receiver. The only essential difference is in the use of loading resistors across the tuned circuits to provide the necessary wide-band acceptance. As in the remainder of the receiver, the pentode tubes used are of considerable importance and such tubes as the 6D6 or 6K7 are rather limited in their performance. Really suitable tubes for the work would have a transconductance of better than 8000 and the sum of the input and output capacities of the order of 20 μμfd. With such a tube it is possible to obtain a gain of four or five in each r.f. stage as against a gain of 2 with conventional tubes.

We have already mentioned the desirability of a hexode-triode in the converter as shown in Fig. 3. Should a conventional converter be used for preliminary experiment, there would be no essential differences in circuit values to those used for sound reception.

To proceed to the i.f. amplifier, we find the most important feature to be the use of a relatively high intermediate frequency. Special transformers such as the Aladdin type U200 and U100 are suitable. Both the primary and secondary windings must be loaded with sufficient resistance to give the necessary wide band pass. In other respects, the i.f. amplifier, with its by-passing and decoupling is similar to normal practice.

It is at and beyond the second detector that circuit values become unconventional and in many cases critical. Very special attention must be given to the reduction of phase distortion. This type of distortion is not considered of great consequence in ordinary receiving equipment because of the ear's inability to recognize it. The meaning and effect of phase shift is unfamiliar to many of us so it is perhaps best to explain the difficulties which arise if it is present. The difficulties result from any phase shift which is not the same at all frequencies being passed. This means that certain frequencies may arrive at the grid of the cathode-ray tube earlier and other frequencies may arise later than they would if the shift were absent. This would result in some picture elements being displaced and would mean that the edges or outlines of objects may be turned black where they should be light, or even displaced from right to left as much as 8 or ten picture elements. To take as an example a profile

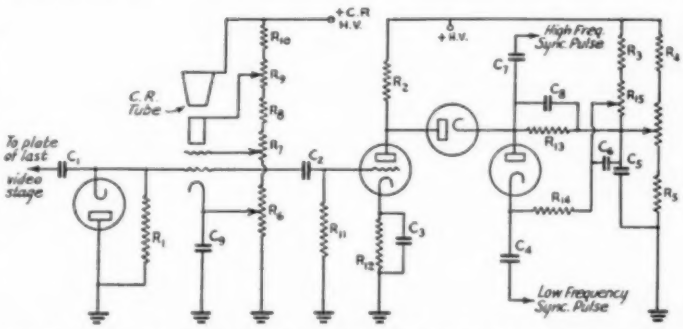


FIG. 7—ONE PRACTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE D.C. RESTORING, SYNCHRONIZING SEPARATION AND SELECTION AND C.R. TUBE CIRCUITS

R_1 to R_5—25,000 ohms.
R_6—50,000 ohms.
R_7—100,000 ohms.
R_8—500,000 ohms.
R_9—100,000 ohms.
R_{10}—2 megohms.
R_{11}—1 megohm.
R_{12}—To suit tube used. Variable 50,000 ohms suggested.
R_{13}—15,000 ohms.
R_{14}—1000 ohms.
R_{15}—2500 ohms.
R_{16}—30,000 ohms.
C_1—0.03 μfd.
C_2—.01 μfd.
C_3—8 μfd.
C_4, C_5, C_6—1 μfd.
C_7—0.001 μfd.
C_8—0.0015 μfd.
C_9—50 μfd.

of a face, one might find part of the nose moved four or five or perhaps several dozen picture elements to the left or right, a similar displacement throughout the image resulting in very bad distortion. It is not necessary that there be no phase shift. In fact, each stage of a video amplifier should cause a phase shift of 180 degrees. So long as this shift is proportional to frequency, no difficulty will arise. Phase shift can be caused

(Continued on page 62)

The Strongheart Boys in the Pacific

Or

Amateur Wireless to the Rescue

PROLOGUE: The two Strongheart Boys, Horace and Clarence, on an attempted flight to the South Pole, have been forced down on a small island in the South Pacific. Their plane has sunk, but the two daring boys have swum ashore with an all-wave receiver, an all-wave transmitter (minus power supply), a case containing 1502 flashlight cells, provisions for two years and various other things which will be later mentioned. (When anything is described which has not been previously explained, the reader is to assume that it was also brought ashore.)

* * * *

"Ah me," blithely exclaimed Horace, "a pretty pass we have come to, Clarence."

"Not so," said that worthy, his handsome features fixed (as they always are) in a determined expression. "We will yet escape from our perilous plight."

"But how, dear brother?" asked the former, removing the 203A from the transmitter and playfully tapping the glass with a hammer. (As to hammer, reader refer to prologue.)

"Remember the time we were marooned in Madagascar?" (See "Strongheart Boys at the Sesquicentennial.")

"Of course, of course," said Horace excitedly, "the radio will save us. Even if our plane has failed us, due no doubt to the trickery of that bully Sam Snodgrass, radio will save us."

"Quick, then," exclaimed Clarence, "we must lose no time."

"But Clarence," protested Horace, "we have no power supply."

"Ah hah," said the former, "yes we have. Take the soldering iron and connect those flashlight cells together."

Horace took the iron and in short time had the cells all neatly soldered together. Just in time, as when he put the iron down he espied the smoke of a distant ship.

"Clarence, Clarence, we are saved. I see a ship. Quick, hook up the rig and give him a buzz."

Clarence sorrowfully shook his head.

"Courage, brother, I cannot call him."

"Why not?"

"My license expires to-day or to-morrow and I can't remember which."

"Then we are lost."

"Not so. Amateur radio will, yes, must save us."

In short order the two brothers connected the batteries to the transmitter. Horace, holding a burning glass in his hand, focussed the sun's rays on the filament of the 203A. The brilliant sun heated the filament to incandescence. Clarence pressed the key, and then quickly released it. Horace spoke.

"What is it, brother?"

"The plate current is one mil too high."

"What can it be?"

Clarence thought hard and then snapped his fingers.

"Of course. There are too many flashlight cells. There are fifteen hundred and two. That makes the plate voltage 2253, and the *Handbook* says 2250 is the maximum voltage."

The offending cells were removed and the rig again tried. It worked to perfection. Quickly they tuned it into the band with shaking fingers and called CQ. Upon tuning the receiver they heard an answer.

"Saved," said Clarence, "saved by amateur radio."

Again turning on the rig he called the station that just called. Explaining at length their predicament, he asked for help.

"What does he say, Clarence?" asks Horace anxiously.

Clarence turned with woebegone expression.

"He wants to know our QRA."

"Call him again. Tell him we're desperate. Tell him we have food for only two years."

Again Clarence sent forth his plea. Again they listened.

"What does he say?"

"He wants to know if we can hear any DX."

"Tell him again. He must understand, surely amateur radio will not fail us."

Again they sent and again they listened.

"Tell me, Clarence, what does he say?"

"He says 'Please QSL.'"

"It's no use, Clarence. The fates are against us, also the batteries are getting low. Send out an SOS."

With trembling hands Clarence, fighting against time, sent the desperate appeal. As he thumped the last letter the batteries died.

* * * *

Two weeks have elapsed. The brothers are sitting on the sand munching chicken sandwiches when the sound of an airplane is heard. Horace springs to his feet.

"Clarence, Clarence, we are saved."

"Truly, dear brother, as I said, amateur radio has triumphed."

(Continued on page 57)

● ARMY-AMATEUR RADIO SYSTEM ACTIVITIES ●

Around the Clock With WLM

IN a remote corner of the War Department Message Center in Washington is located W3CXL-WLM. Its big brother, Station WAR, is in the same room. WAR is known as the solar plexus of the War Department Radio Net. W3CXL-WLM might be termed the nerve center of the Army-Amateur Radio System. The same standards of efficiency required of WAR are also required of W3CXL-WLM. Substantially the same message form and methods of operation are used. There are two transmitters, one on eighty meters, using 500 watts, and one on forty meters, using 900 watts. The transmitters are located at Fort Myer, Virginia, and operated by remote control. A gasoline-electric generator is available for emergency power. The receivers consist of an R.C.A. ACR-175, and two Comet Pro's. A gasoline-electric generator is also available at the operating point for emergency power.

The operation of an amateur station is generally thought of as a hobby with no specific time arranged to get on the air. However, the principle means of training in the Army-Amateur Radio System is the handling of traffic according to Army methods. In order to handle traffic efficiently, regular schedules must be maintained. As most members of the A.A.R.S. operate their stations "in addition to their other duties," there must be a key station that can be contacted each and every day at the appointed time. This duty has fallen principally on W3CXL-WLM.

Two qualified operators are usually assigned to the station. Tricks have to be arranged to run the station and to do the office work incident to the administration of the Army-Amateur Radio System.

One operator comes on duty at 8 A.M. He meets a schedule with an overseas relay station, usually W3ANT-WLMO, to take China, Philippine and Hawaiian traffic, received from a Hawaiian station at an early hour in the morning. After this schedule he turns his attention to office work, consisting of keeping records up to date, writing letters, decoding and encoding cryptograms and preparing the monthly bulletin "PDC" for publication. At 4 P.M. he is through, except on one or two nights when alternate stations take over W3CXL-WLM evening schedules. On these nights, he meets the alternate station at 4 P.M. and sends traffic on hand at W3CXL. This normally consists of twenty-five to thirty messages, which are often cleared within an hour. Stations which have been acting as alternates are W8YA-WLMA and W3NF-WLML.

W3CXL-WLM schedules usually start at 5 P.M. At this time the other operator reports for duty. He meets the following schedules:

Time	*Corps Area*	*Location of Representing Station*
5:00 P.M.	I, II, V	Boston, Governors Island, Columbus, O.
6:00 P.M.	III	Baltimore
6:30 P.M.	Panama	Canal Zone (20-meter schedule)
7:00 P.M.	All	(Sends broadcast on Monday nights only)
7:00 P.M.	VI	Kalamazoo, Mich.
7:30 P.M.	IV	Atlanta, Ga.
8:00 P.M.	Panama	Canal Zone (40-meter schedule)
8:30 P.M.	VII	Omaha, Nebr.
9:00 P.M.	VIII	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
9:30 P.M.	I, II, III, V, VI	Westfield, Mass.; Manhasset, N. Y.; Langley Field, Va.; Columbus, Ohio, and Glenellyn, Ill.
10:00 P.M.	All	Broadcast on Monday nights.
10:00 P.M.	IX	Twin Falls, Idaho, or Los Angeles, Cal.
11:00 P.M.	Hawaiian Dept.	Schofield Barracks, T. H.
12:00 M.N.	Any	

The Armistice Day message which is the subject of a corps area competition each year was broadcast by WLM on November 11th. Complete results are not available at this writing. A matter of interest to all amateurs is the fact that this message was copied by a blind amateur using a Braille typewriter. He is Henry Lehman, W4DWI, in Orlando, Florida. The original copy in Braille was forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer. W4DWI actually constructs and maintains his own radio equipment. He asks a friend to describe a circuit to him, including all values, then he builds up the circuit from memory. The result would be a credit to most amateurs with two good eyes. A letter of commendation transcribed in Braille was forwarded to him by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

(1) 43 WLMA V 19

(3) STATECOLLEGE PENNA 400P OCT 22 1937

(5) MISS LUCILLE MOORE

(7) (8) ONE THREE FOUR EIGHT NEWCUMBERLAND PLACE NEWYORK NY

(10) LETTER RECEIVED FROM MARY WHO IS IN NEWYORK STOP FAMILY JOIN WITH ME IN WISHING YOU A HAPPY BIRTHDAY

FRANCES

WLMA 504P 22

December *QST* gave the rules and printed an example of the proper manner to use in A.A.R.S.

messages. Unfortunately the printer didn't do a very good job of following the rules. We are reproducing the example in its proper form and repeating the description and hints for copying messages on a typewriter.

First line: write the number, station of origin, operator's sign and check.

Third line: place of origin, filing time (if any), and date.

Fifth line: the name of the addressee.

Seventh line: one space after the last word of the addressee's name, the address, giving number and street.

Eighth line: name of the city immediately under street and number.

The body of the message starts at the left on the tenth line. Copy ten words to the line. At the end of the fifth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth, etc., word, a double space should be left to aid in counting the check. New York is written NEWYORK, as are all the names of places, and counted one word.

Two lines under the last word of the body appears the signature. If the last word of the body is too far to the right, start the signature two lines down and in the center of the blank. The message is serviced by the receiving operator by placing the call letters of the transmitting station two lines under the signature, followed by the time of receipt and day of the month.

As the message is being copied between the fifth and tenth lines, a new blank may be placed in the typewriter so that upon the removal of the completed message the new blank appears in approximately the right position for the next message. If carbon copies are made, considerable practice is required to get the new blanks in at the proper time.

The Strongheart Boys

(Continued from page 35)

The plane roars low over the island, drops a message, and flies on. Horace races to the spot where the note falls and, picking it up, reads. Clarence comes to a stop behind him, trying vainly to read over his shoulder.

"What does it say, Horace? Does it say that he is sending help? Maybe the U. S. Navy is on its way." (See "Strongheart Boys with Uncle Sam.")

Horace reads aloud.

"Dear OM. Heard you calling at 11:52 E.S.T. Your frequency was 7301. Would appreciate a note saying you will be in the band in the future. Yours for amateur radio. W1 glub glub."

—Robert J. Black, W1EEK

Directional Antennas

(Continued from page 15)

bi-directional array of 4 elements. In many cases, especially where the lower double-Zepp is not very high off the ground, a 2-section flat-top should give somewhat improved performance, that is, if the flat-top is placed at the same height as the upper double-Zepp of the pair. A 2-section flat-top should also give more gain over a much wider horizontal angle than 4 co-linear half-wave antennas in phase and at the same height above ground.

The small dimensions of the flat-top antenna make it suitable for use in many locations. Through the use of close-spacing the gain is exceptionally good for an array of its size.

The Cover

MODERN television receiving gear may seem simple once you understand the general idea, but it must be admitted that the apparatus doesn't *look* simple. The mess of aluminumware in the photograph belongs to an experimental vision receiver built a couple of weeks ago by Ross Hull. His objects in building the affair were: To discover if a picture could be had in Hartford from New York (about 105 miles); to see if a haywire rig, built in a hurry from standard parts, could be made to function without breaking any blood vessels, and, to find out whether the whole business of building the set and fiddling with it could be described in ham language as fun. The outcome was a definite "yes" on all counts. Quite fair pictures were received from New York; the receiver functioned after a couple of hours of bug hunting; it was plenty fun. Naturally, the pictures were far from "commercial" quality since the band-width of the receiver had to be sacrificed severely in order to allow enough gain. But at that, they were a bunch of good-looking ghosts walking around the kinescope.

A New Transmitting Tube—the 809

A NEW high-μ, 25-watt plate-dissipation tube, to be known as the 809, has been added to RCA's line of transmitting tubes for amateurs. It can be used at maximum ratings at frequencies up to 60 megacycles in r.f. service, and is designed to operate with good plate efficiency at relatively low plate voltage and driving power. The 809 also is suitable for Class-B audio service.

Tentative characteristics and ratings are given below:

Filament voltage	6.3 volts
Filament current	2.5 amp.
Amplification factor	50
Interelectrode capacitances:	
Grid-plate	6.7 $\mu\mu$fd.
Grid-filament	5.7 $\mu\mu$fd.
Plate-filament	0.9 $\mu\mu$fd.
Max. plate dissipation	25 watts
Max. plate input	75 watts

In Class-B audio service, two tubes are capable of delivering 100 watts output at 750 volts, using

(Continued on page 106)

HAMDOM

DENVER is his home town, and he has lived there for most of his forty years. Now he represents it, and the rest of the Rocky Mountain Division, on the A.R.R.L. Board of Directors. When you stop to think about it, that's really quite a fitting thing, for Ed Stockman, W9ESA, knows ham radio from top to bottom and from beginning to end. He started in 1909, and in 1915 had a 1-kw. rotary spark plus an Audiotron. As 9ZD this was among the more famous of early stations. During the war he served in Military Intelligence. Back on the air in 1925, radio has been part of his daily life ever since. He has been O.R.S., S.C.M., A-1 op, TL, etc. As A.A.R.S. S.N.C.S. for Colorado he holds the call WLJF. Plus some DX, a little five-meter work, and a lot of all-around catch-as-catch-can hamming, his radio life is very full indeed—so full, in fact, that it doesn't leave much time for fishing. Which, we can tell you, is a break for the fish of the R.M. Division.

TIME was when 5ZA was a famous he-man station—winner of the first Hoover Cup for the most outstanding station in 1922, and all that. But now when you speak of W5ZA, you think of Eunice first and Louis second. We suppose it all goes to prove that old Chinese proverb which says that it's 90% operator and 10% station. Anyway, Louis Falconi got the bug in 1909 and from then on until the law clamped down in 1912 worked as "LF." The ¼-kw. Blitzen transformer was purchased and the spark gap was concocted by imitating ship installations. Just as he became legal with 3HU he got a job as commercial op and roamed the seas on old NLK. After the war came 5ZA. Always in the forefront of technical development, 5ZA had one of the first amateur 'phone rigs, in 1921—and after sixteen years he still thinks there's something to ham 'phone. We suppose that goes to prove that other old Chinese proverb which says that the voice is mightier than the fist.

WHEN you see the name "CQ Brand" on a box of potatoes or tomatoes, it's no accident. It's simply William Shearman Burkhart's way of saying that he's a ham and proud of it. And well may Bill Burkhart be proud, for as W4DLH he has done a number of notable ham things. Organizer of the first "all-continent round table," holder of the WAC-in-shortest-time-on-'phone record, his station is a subject for hamtalk wherever 10- or 20-meter 'phone men foregather. He got in the game in 1913, progressed through spark at 8DI, bloomed out on c.w. as 4AAQ—and then busy Florida boom days cancelled ham radio. For several years a real estate subdivision promoter, Bill saw a future in Florida Irish potatoes a few years back and now owns his own packing house. To normal folk, "C-Q Brand" means "consistent quality" potatoes, and to hams it means the same in a clean kilowatt and a rotary beam that works the world.

IF you ask anyone around San Francisco who the best all-around amateur there is, the odds are 100 to 1 that they'll answer, "W6CIS." Ken Hughes started his brass-pounding with 6BHV's ½-kw. rotary, got on in 1922 with his own call and a 202 on 200 meters, and has been active ever since. He has been president of the Sacramento Club, has held every office in the San Francisco Club, was C.R.M. for four years in the U.S.N.R., has held down the western terminus of Trunk Line "B," and is now assistant S.C.M. of the San Francisco Section. He never misses an A.R.R.L.

(Continued on page 62)

How Would You Do It?

Transmitter Monitoring Systems

ALL solutions to Problem Number 11 submitted fall into one of two distinct groups, both of which employ an oscillator auxiliary to the receiver. One group includes those systems in which the auxiliary oscillator beats with the transmitter signal to produce an audio beat which is fed into the audio system of the receiver, while the second includes those in which the auxiliary oscillator beats with the transmitter signal to produce an i.f. signal which is fed through the i.f. stages of a superheterodyne receiver.

While the first system is applicable to all types of receivers, the second method has the distinct advantage that the auxiliary oscillator frequency is so far removed from the operating frequency that no interfering signal results from this oscillator which is not true of the audio beat note system where the oscillator frequency is removed only 500 cycles or so from the operating frequency. In some superheterodyne receivers it is probable that care in introducing the auxiliary oscillator signal may be necessary to prevent a slight loss in received signal strength or detuning of the oscillator and mixer circuits.

First Prize Solution

By James S. Clarke, W2QL[1]

THE problem which now confronts our hero is one which the writer dismissed for an undue length of time by the well-known scheme of rapidly disabling the lead stage of the receiver and tuning to the transmitter frequency, then, at the end of transmission, reversing the procedure and hoping to find the other fellow before he had completed his identification. The inconvenience of this repertoire certainly needs no comment, nor does the exasperation that follows when he cannot be located, and yet, that many of us are monitoring in this manner can readily be verified over the air. The probable explanation, as in the writer's case, is that with the general adoption of commercially manufactured receivers, one does hesitate to cut into a well-assembled job and make drastic changes, particularly if he has sacrificed all but the staff of life to get it.

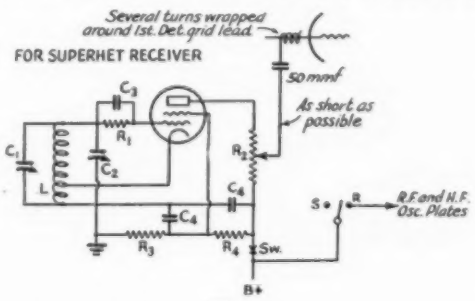


FIG. 1

L—40 turns No. 24 d.c.c. 1" diameter for 3.5 Mc.
C_1—15 μμfd.
C_2, C_3—100 μμfd.
C_4—0.01 μfd.
R_1—0.25-meg.
R_2, R_4—10,000-ohm.
R_3—50,000-ohm.

[1] 181 William St., East Orange, N. J.

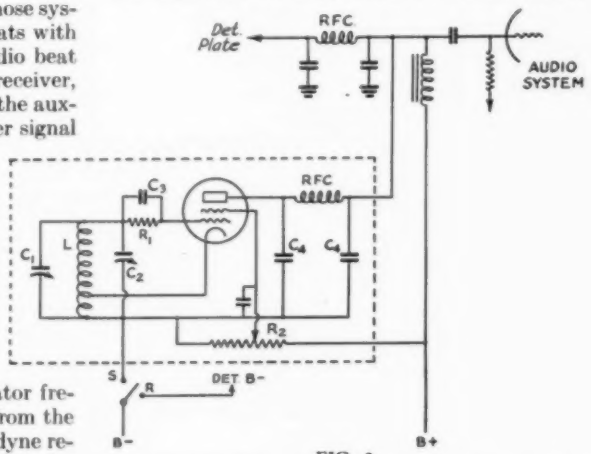


FIG. 2

L—Dimensions depend upon which band is used for auxiliary oscillator. (See text.)
R_2—50,000-ohm.
All other values same as Fig. 1.

A system conceived under these circumstances and one which has proven to be completely satisfactory is now in operation at the writer's shack. The arrangement, as shown by Fig. 1, consists of an auxiliary oscillator which beats with the transmitter signal and feeds it through the regular i.f. and audio channels. During transmission it is only necessary to cut the plate voltage on the h.f. oscillator and sufficient r.f. stages to give a reasonable signal level. In most cases the existing standby switch may be used. Volume can then be controlled by R_1 and the pitch by C_1, both adjustments being independent of those in the receiver over normal operating ranges. For break-in operation, the switch may be omitted.

This system may be applied to the t.r.f. type of receiver in the manner shown by Fig. 2. The outstanding advantage of this scheme is that the transmitted signal is heard exactly as it is received and for this reason it was selected in preference to the system which simultaneously keys an

audio oscillator. Obviously no switching of the 'phones is necessary since the regular audio components are used for both monitoring and receiving.

In operation it is found that if the auxiliary oscillator is tuned to the opposite side of the transmitter frequency from the h.f. oscillator for the lowest frequency band used, the harmonics will be strong enough to permit operation on all higher bands without changing coils. In the case of the t.r.f. receiver, the monitoring oscillator will be tuned to the highest desirable transmitter harmonic. A switch in the negative B lead of the auxiliary oscillator may be used to eliminate picking up harmonics when covering the inter-band range if an all-wave superhet is used. A very neat installation will result if the monitoring unit is built within a small shield can and located inside the receiver cabinet with the controls for R_1 and C_1 brought out through the panel. A further refinement incorporated at this station has been to provide a changeover switch with an extra pair of contacts to turn the crystal oscillator on and off.

Second Prize Solution

By Gordon Havam, VE3AJB[2] and William Motherwell, VE3BY[3]

THE scheme shown in Fig. 3 has been in use by both VE3BY and VE3AJB for about a month, and we are very pleased with it. It seems to answer all the problems of a keying monitor, and is very inexpensive to build.

The double triode tube replaces the usual triode first audio stage. One section works as a single triode amplifier for the receiver, while the signal from the frequency meter-monitor is fed through the other half of the double triode. The frequency meter is the one described in the *Handbook* using a 24-A and a 56. The mixer tube amplifies the signal from the frequency meter, making it quite strong and useful on all the bands required.

In this system there is no switching or coil changing required as the signal in the frequency meter is sufficiently strong on all bands. For break-in operation the scheme is ideal since both the receiver and frequency meter signals come through the audio circuit equally well.

A feature of this circuit is that the strength of the received signal and that of the monitor signal may be adjusted independently.

The great advantage which this scheme has over the ordinary audio keying monitor is that the signal heard is not merely a check on the keying, but also on the actual signal going out over the air. I think its use would do a great deal to reduce the number of bad notes on the air. Also, since the frequency meter is calibrated, off-band operation should not occur.

We wish to thank the following for their solutions of the problem: W2IFB, 3FFC, 3GJT, 6KMA, 8FU and VE3VC.

—*D. H. M.*

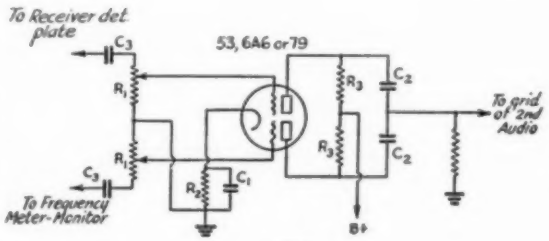


FIG. 3

R_1—500,000-ohm. R_3—25,000-ohm. C_2—0.01 μfd.
R_2—2500-ohm. C_1—12 μfd. C_3—0.1 μfd.

Problem No. 13

OUR Hero frequently has need for a clip with which to make connections to transmitter coils of the space-wound wire type. To his great annoyance, standard clips made for wire coils have a habit of flopping over, short-circuiting a turn or two of the coil. He also finds that, when using standard "octagonal" ceramic forms, difficulty is experienced in getting the clip to stay on without falling off at the crucial moment.

He believes that surely someone has found a way around the difficulty.

And again the contest rules:

1. Solutions must be mailed to reach West Hartford before the 20th of the publication month of the issue in which the problem has appeared. (For instance, solutions of problem given in the March issue must arrive at *QST* before March 20th.) They must be addressed to the Problem Contest Editor, *QST*, West Hartford, Conn.

2. Manuscripts must not be longer than 1000 words, written in ink or typewritten, with double spacing, on one side of the sheet. Diagrams and sketches may be in pencil, must be neat.

3. All solutions submitted become the property of *QST*, available for publication in the magazine.

4. The editors of *QST* will serve as judges. Their decision will be final.

Prizes of $5 worth of A.R.R.L. station supplies or publications will be given to the author of the solution considered best each month, $2.50 worth of supplies to the author of the solution adjudged second best. The winners should, of course, state the supplies preferred.

[2] 30 Second Ave., Ottawa, Ont.
[3] 306 Fairmount Ave., Ottawa, Ont.

The C.C.C. Takes to the Air

By William Haight*

PERCHED on a high bluff beside Lake Michigan there stands a little tar-paper-covered building like those found in Civilian Conservation Corps camps throughout the country. Reaching skyward from this humble place is a lead-in wire that unmistakably identifies it as a radio shack.

But it is much more than that. Through the thin wires of that particular lead-in, which looks for all the world like those found in thousands of ham stations, pulses the official business of the entire C.C.C. structure in the three states of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. That station, WUEL by call, is the Sixth Corps Area control station of Uncle Sam's great civilian conservation army. With a cleared channel on 4300 kc., WUEL maintains regular schedules with District stations at Fort Brady, Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan; Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan; Sparta, Wisconsin; and Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Within each district is a net of subdistrict stations, situated out in the country in certain C.C.C. camps themselves. The Fort Sheridan District, for which WUEL serves also as District control station, has radio in its camps at Marseilles, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; and Honey Creek, Wisconsin. These are 20 watters;the big brother transmitter at Fort Sheridan uses 40.

Some time ago the C.C.C. radio shack at the historic old Illinois army post became an academy of higher learning for students of the fine arts of short-wave radio operation. Determined that, despite the shifting, changing personnel of the conservation corps, from which the operators of the radio stations are detailed, the radio net must continue to function smoothly, officials organized a school for operators. Under Lieutenant Louis Buttner, the Corps Area radio net officer, the C.C.C. headquarters at Fort Sheridan created a real radio short-course college, complete with dormitory, classroom and adequate faculty. Special selection of eleven enrollees from the 48 companies in the district insured a responsive and capable student body.

The picked students arrived, and were assigned a section of the C.C.C. Headquarters Company barrack in which to live, and to study their homework. They reported for class each day at the schoolroom in the radio shack, located in rear of the operators' room at WUEL. No common schoolroom was this, with twelve sets of headphones and keys plugged in around a large table, and buzzer, batteries, and switches to make the setup an effective place in which to learn the code.

Graduate of the Marine Corps radio school at San Diego, California, and veteran of high seas wireless as operator aboard the U.S.S. *Minneapolis*, John Borck, WUEL's chief operator, became head professor in the school. Charles Walz, his assistant at the corps area station, and formerly a ham answering to W9MQH in Chicago, was associate professor. Lieutenant Buttner functioned as president of the faculty in this unique miniature radio university.

Learning via buzzerphone practice to take the prescribed 13 words per minute was not the only instruction imparted. Equally important parts of the course were the lessons in the theory of radio, designed to acquaint the enrollees with the operation of their equipment, and in C.C.C. administration. A well-rounded education as camp radio operators was the objective of the school.

Ex-ham Martin Olson of W9MPM, Chicago, delegate from the Skokie Valley camp, was no

freshman in this school. He entered with advanced standing, being at least a sophomore with his 15 words a minute. His four ham years made him star pupil.

Declaring this first 1937 semester of the radio university of the C.C.C. a great success, the corps officials plan to open up another term shortly, training another class of operators for future use in radio net. Graduates will return to their own camps, not all of which are radio-equipped, to be available for duty wherever they become needed with the discharge of present operators. A preliminary trial of the radio school was held about a year ago when the radio net of the C.C.C. was first established.

The recent flood in the Ohio River Valley put

(*Continued on page 86*)

* *Daily Tribune*, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

HINTS and KINKS for the Experimenter

Regenerative Detector Circuit for Reducing Interference

THE dual detector circuit shown in Fig. 1 has been used for some time by J. Dawson, W4DNA, St. Petersburg, Fla., and when carefully constructed is capable of reducing interference from an unwanted station. It consists of two identical regenerative detectors so arranged that the currents in the plate circuits cancel when both are tuned to the same frequency. One detector operates in the customary fashion to pick up the wanted signal; the other is used as a "bucker" to balance out an interfering signal.

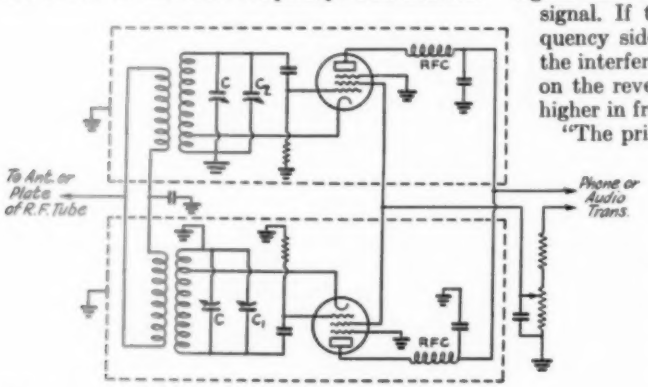


FIG. 1—DUAL DETECTOR CIRCUIT FOR REDUCING INTERFERENCE

Circuit constants are as usual for regenerative detectors. Condensers marked C are 100 μμfd. each, ganged. C_1 and C_2 are 35-μμfd. variables. Band-spread circuits may be used if desired.

The two detector circuits are quite normal in every respect, and the usual circuit values are employed throughout. W4DNA's arrangement uses the cathode-tap circuit for regeneration. The grid coils and coupling coils must be exactly the same, as must also the coupling coils or primaries. The input circuit can be a tuned r.f. amplifier or an antenna. The two detectors must be carefully shielded from each other to prevent heterodyning. The condensers marked C are ganged for one-control tuning. C_2 is a vernier tuning condenser in the "bucking" detector, C_1 an equalizing or alignment adjustment in the "active" detector.

As to tuning procedure, W4DNA writes: "Set C_1 at full capacity and C_2 at minimum, then tune in a station. The regeneration control must of course be advanced until the detectors go into oscillation. Now turn C_1 to minimum, and if the signal is still heard adjust C_2 until it just disappears; then bring it in again with C_1. If the ganged condensers are well matched, no further adjustment of C_2 will be necessary.

"Both detectors work on the same half-cycle of the signal, i.e., if one is excited by the positive half-cycle the other grid must be positive at the same instant. One detector receives the desired signal and the other neutralizes the interfering signal. If the interference is on the low-frequency side, tune C_1 toward maximum until the interference is reduced to a minimum, and on the reverse side if the interfering signal is higher in frequency.

"The primary coils are shown connected in parallel, which I have found to be the best connection, although they can be connected in series if desired. There is nothing tricky about the circuit, the most important points being thorough shielding of the two detectors and duplication of circuit components throughout. The circuit itself is a modification of one proposed by Armstrong some years ago."

—···—

Curing Interference with Old-Style B.C. Receiver

HERE is a change that can be made in certain old-model radios to reduce and in some cases eliminate interference caused by nearby ham transmitters. This change was made on three sets to try to reduce QRM, and it worked out 100 per cent in all three cases. In one case the radio was an old Temple that was getting a one-kw. 'phone all over the dial, and in both other cases the trouble was from c.w. transmitters, clicks and carrier all over the dial. In all three cases the receivers were very close to the transmitters. In one instance it was found that the interference could be heard just as well in the receiver (an old Philco) with the antenna and ground disconnected and the three r.f. tubes pulled out.

The trouble boils down to the fact that in the grid-leak type of detector shown in Fig. 2-A, the grid is practically floating above ground. This makes the tube and its associated wiring sensitive to the rather strong r.f. field when the receiver

happens to be near a transmitter. The plate type of detector, shown in Fig. 2-B, is practically impervious to this type of pickup. In making the change from grid-leak to plate detection it will be necessary to have well-filtered d.c. on the plate of the detector or an increase in hum will result. An extra 8-μfd. filter condenser probably will be needed at the point where the high voltage is obtained, and in some cases it may be necessary to put an extra choke in the detector plate supply, along with the extra capacity. In the three sets fixed here all that was necessary was the extra 8-μfd. condenser.

After making this change, it will be necessary to peak the detector trimmer condenser, as the circuit revision will disturb the alignment slightly.

It is a good idea to by-pass both sides of the 110 to ground inside of the chassis with condensers about 0.01 μfd. Most of the newer sets already

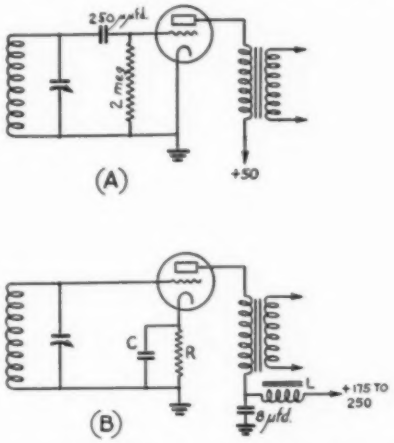


FIG. 2—(A) GRID-LEAK DETECTOR AS USED IN OLD-STYLE B.C. RECEIVERS; (B) PLATE DETECTOR RECOMMENDED TO CUT OUT AMATEUR INTERFERENCE

Changing the type of detection often will cure interference of the "all over the dial" type. Cathode resistor R should be 15,000 to 20,000 ohms; by-pass condenser C, 0.5 to 1 μfd. The plate-supply choke, L, may not be necessary but, if used, it may be a small low-current high-inductance unit.

have the 110 by-passed, but old-type sets such as ones that would use the grid-leak type of detector very rarely have the 110 filter incorporated. The filter helps to prevent r.f. from getting into the chassis by way of the 110 line.

—Fenton Priest, W3EMM

—···—

46 as a Screen-Grid Tetrode

TRANSMITTING tubes being expensive and hard to obtain in Latvia, amateurs in this country use the cheap receiving-type tubes, generally of U.S.A. manufacture, for their transmitters. Special attention is given to the 46, but they have found it to work much better if connected as a tetrode with some positive bias on the second grid. The idea is originally due to Olgerts Resnais, YL2BB, who tried it in his transmitter. Imme-

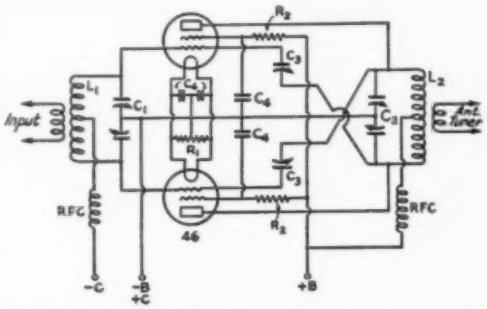


FIG. 3—PUSH-PULL AMPLIFIER USING 46'S AS TETRODES

C_1, C_2—Split-stator condensers, 35 μμfd. each section.
C_3—Neutralizing condensers (see text).
C_4—0.002 μfd.
R_1—25 ohms, center-tapped.
R_2—100,000 ohms.
L_1, L_2—Coils suitable for frequency.

diately also the writer put it into work. The results are especially good on higher frequencies, 14 to 56 Mc. (This perhaps is partly due to reduced input grid to cathode capacity.) As a straight amplifier or doubler, the tetrode 46 gives better r.f. output with less excitation than the same tube in high-mu triode connection. Although neutralization is still necessary with straight amplification, it is easily accomplished with but a small capacity, two pieces of aluminum, ½ inch by ½ inch, spaced within a distance ⅛ inch, being more than enough. No traces of secondary emission are ever observed if the "screen-grid" voltage is kept reasonably low, 80 to 100 volts being the best value at 400 volts on the plate. A dropping resistor of 100,000 ohms in the positive "B" supply lead may be safely used. Fig. 3 is the circuit of my push-pull p.a. stage which I use on 28 Mc. with an input of 40 watts.

—Arv. Vitolins, YL2CD

—···—

S.A. or Audio Oscillator for U.H.F. Transmitters

FIG. 4 is a diagram of an arrangement I have used for some time and which I believe other hams might find useful. The circuit provides a means of creating an audio tone in the speech amplifier and feeding it into the modulator. This may readily be keyed to provide type A-2 emission on the five-meter band. If it is not keyed, it offers a good method of testing where one spends many hours of talking into thin air while somebody else adjusts directive arrays and what not in an attempt to hear him. In my particular case, I have used it extensively in timing down-mountain ski races by five-meter portable rigs. As the timer

at the bottom of the course presses the key and his watch simultaneously, the tone is heard by the racer at the start and he is thus given a very accurate signal for starting. The sets may then be given over to descriptions of the racer's descent either by the operator at the start or at the finish.

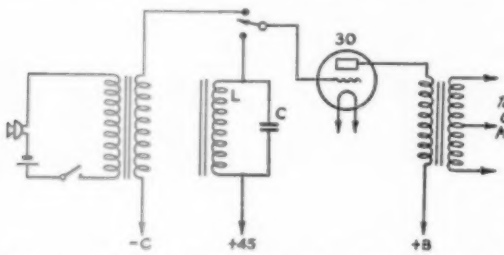


FIG. 4—SPEECH AMPLIFIER OR TONE GENERATOR FOR 5-METER WORK

L—Midget audio choke or primary of small audio transformer.

C—Small condenser to tune to desired tone.

The timer has merely to punch his watch as the racer passes over the finish line.

The s.p.d.t. switch shown provides normal input to the speech amplifier in one position. When thrown to the other position, it biases the speech amplifier grid 45 volts positive through a tuned audio circuit. This amount of bias causes the tube to operate on the negative slope portion of the E_c-I_g curve. Hence the grid circuit operates as an audio dynatron oscillator. This audio voltage controls the plate circuit in the normal manner. It will be found that different tubes require different amounts of positive bias to get them to oscillate properly. The idea, however, should be easily adaptable to any speech amplifier. Some tubes might not be adaptable as a result of too high grid current under the positive bias conditions, which would, of course, damage the tube.

—Millett G. Morgan, W8OTD

—···—

Plate-Voltage Control with Combination Transformer

MANY amateurs are not blessed with an abundance of funds, and a nickel saved is that much more towards improving their sets. Most power-supply diagrams show a plate transformer with two or three separate filament transformers. At the same time, most of the low-voltage plate transformers already have two or three filament windings, but they are not used because the boys want separate filament transformers to heat their tubes before plate current is applied.

My plate transformer has several filament windings—enough to heat my two 66 Juniors, as well as the filaments of the tubes in the transmitter. For 25 cents I purchased a heavy-duty porcelain double-pole single-throw switch, which I mounted on the inside of the power pack near the transformer. I brought the two plate leads from the transformer to one end of this switch and from the other end ran two leads to the rectifiers (Fig. 5). I have an 8-inch length of one-inch wide bakelite strip fastened to the handle of the switch, with the loose end extending through a hole cut in the panel. When I shove in an inch depth on the bakelite strip, the plate switch is open. All I have to do is give the tubes a few seconds to heat up when I first start up the rig, and then pull the strip out, which closes the switch and applies plate voltage. This saves the price of an extra toggle switch for a plate transformer as well as that of an extra filament transformer.

—W. F. Worrell, W5AQD

—···—

6L6 Screen Supply

THE 6L6 screen supply system described by W2ALW in March *QST* [1] can be made still better if four neon lamps (without resistors) are used in series between screen and ground, as a simple dropping resistor can then be used between

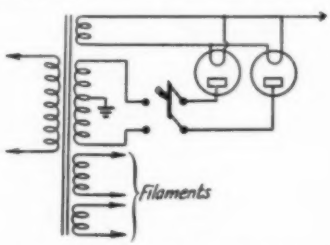


FIG. 5—SWITCHING THE PLATE WINDING ON A COMBINATION TRANSFORMER SO TUBES CAN BE HEATED BEFORE APPLICATION OF PLATE POWER

the high voltage supply and the screen. The original circuit provides no compensation for the regulation of either the power transformer or the screen-supply filter. If the neon lamps are placed between screen and ground, however, they will not only compensate for this regulation, but will actually eliminate the need for a screen supply filter, since the neon lamps act as a very large capacity. Current may be taken from either side of the plate supply filter. The value of the dropping resistor should be low enough to pass about 25 per cent to 50 per cent more current than is required by the screens, in order to keep the lamps glowing. The required voltage drop should be measured with full load on the power supply.

As an example, take the case of a power supply delivering 450 volts at no load and 400 volts at full load. The drop in the resistor should be 100 volts with about 30 mils current, which will pro-

(Continued on page 62)

[1] Page 48, March, 1937, *QST*.

• I. A. R. U. NEWS •

Devoted to the interests and activities of the

INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RADIO UNION

Headquarters Society: THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE, West Hartford, Conn.

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Reseau des Emetteurs Français
Reseau Luxembourgeois des Amateurs d'Ondes Courtes
South African Radio Relay League
Suomen Radioamatööriliitto r.y.
Sveriges Sandareamatorer
Unión de Radioemisores Españoles
Union Schweiz Kurzwellen Amateure
Wireless Institute of Australia

Conducted by Byron Goodman

Countries:

A year ago this column carried a list of countries, intended to be used by DX men who like to keep track of the number of countries they have worked. We acknowledged at the time that its adoption would depend entirely upon its acceptance by the majority and, surprisingly enough, there were very few criticisms. The average amateur was pleased to have a "yardstick" with which to measure his DX accomplishments, and the comments we did receive were favorable and constructive.

It was recognized, of course, that there had been a few omissions, and that some revision was possible. With this thought in mind, we studied the comments we had on hand, discussed the list at length with representative DX men, got the west-coast slant by collaboration with W6QD, checked with several geographical authorities, and finally arrived at the list we now present. We trust that we have approached still more closely to a universally satisfactory standard of "countries worked." Your comment is invited.

Country	*Prefix*
Aden	..
Aegean Islands	..
Afghanistan	YA
Alaska	K7
Albania	ZA
Aldabra Islands	..
Algeria	FA
Andaman Islands	..
Andorra	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	ST
Angola	CR6
Argentina	LU
Ascension Island	ZD8
Australia	VK
Austria	OE
Azores Islands	CT2
Bahama Islands	VP7
Bahrein Islands	VS8
Balearic Islands	EA6
Baluchistan	..
Barbados	VP6
Bechuanaland	..
Belgian Congo	OQ
Belgium	ON
Bermuda Islands	VP9
Bhutan	..
Bolivia	CP
Borneo, Netherlands	PK5
Brazil	PY
British Honduras	VP1
British North Borneo	VS4
Brunei	..
Bulgaria	LZ
Burma	XZ
Cameroons, French	FE8
Canada	VE
Canal Zone	(K5)
Canary Islands	EA8
Cape Verde Islands	CR4
Caroline Islands	..
Cayman Islands	VP5
Celebes and Molucca Islands	PK6
Ceylon	VS7
Chagos Islands	VQ8
Channel Islands	G
Chile	CE
China	XU
Chosen (Korea)	J8
Christmas Island	ZC3
Cocos Island	TI
Cocos Islands	ZC2
Colombia	HJ
Comoro Islands	..
Cook Islands	ZK1
Corsica	..
Costa Rica	TI
Crete	..
Cuba	CM-CO
Cyprus	ZC4
Czechoslovakia	OK
Danzig	YM
Denmark	OZ
Dominican Republic	HI
Easter Island	..
Ecuador	HC
Egypt	SU
Eritrea	..
Estonia	ES
Ethiopia	ET
Faeroes, The	OY
Falkland Islands	VP8

Country	Prefix
Fanning Island	VR3
Federated Malay States	VS2
Fiji Islands	VR2
Finland	OH
France	F
French Equatorial Africa	FQ8
French India	FN
French Indochina	FI8
French Oceania	FO8
French West Africa	FF8
Fridtjof Nansen Land (Franz Josef Land)	
Galapagos Islands	
Gambia	ZD3
Germany	D
Gibraltar	ZB2
Gilbert & Ellice Islands and Ocean Island	VR1
Goa (Portuguese India)	CR8
Gold Coast (and British Togoland)	ZD4
Gough Island	
Great Britain	G
Greece	SV
Greenland	OX
Guadeloupe	FG8
Guam	K6
Guatemala	TG
Guiana, British	VP3
Guiana, Netherlands (Surinam)	PZ
Guiana, French, and Inini	FY8
Guinea, Portuguese	CR5
Guinea, Spanish	
Haiti	HH
Hawaiian Islands	K6
Hejaz	HZ
Honduras	HR
Hong Kong	VS6
Hungary	HA
Iceland	TF
Ifni	
India	V\
Iran (Persia)	E1
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	YI
Ireland, Northern	GI
Irish Free State	EI
Isle of Man	G
Italy	I
Jamaica	VP5
Jan Mayen Island	OY
Japan	J
Jarvis Island	K6
Java	PK
Kenya	VQ4
Kerguelen Islands	
Kuweit	
Laccadive Islands	
Latvia	YL
Leeward Islands	VP2
Liberia	EL
Libya	
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	LY
Luxembourg	LX
Macau	CR9
Madagascar	FB8
Madeira Islands	CT3
Maldive Islands	VS9
Malta	ZB1
Manchukuo	(MX)
Marianas Islands	
Marshall Islands	
Martinique	FM8
Mauritius	VQ8
Mexico	XE
Midway Island	K6
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	FP8
Monaco	
Mongolia	
Morocco, French	CN
Morocco, Spanish	EA9
Mozambique	CR7
Nepal	
Netherlands	PA
Netherlands West Indies (Curacao)	PJ
New Caledonia	FK8
Newfoundland and Labrador	VO
New Guinea, Netherlands	PK6
New Guinea, Territory of	VK9
New Hebrides, British	YJ
New Hebrides, French	FU8
New Zealand	ZL
Nicaragua	YN
Nicobar Islands	

Country	Prefix
Nigeria (British Cameroons)	ZD2
Niue	ZK2
Non-Federated Malay States	VS3
Norway	LA
Nyasaland	ZD6
Oman	
Palau (Pelew) Islands	
Palestine	ZC6
Panama	HP
Papua Territory	VK4
Paraguay	ZP
Peru	OA
Philippine Islands	KA
Phoenix Islands	
Pitcairn Island	VR6
Poland	SP
Portugal	CT
Principe and Sao Thome Islands	
Puerto Rico	K4
Reunion Island	FR8
Rhodesia, Northern	VQ2
Rhodesia, Southern	ZE
Rio de Oro	
Roumania	YR
St. Helena	ZD7
Salvador	YS
Sardinia	
Samoa, U. S.	K6
Samoa, Western	ZM
Sandwich Islands	
Sarawak	VS5
Saudi Arabia	
Scotland	GM
Seychelles	VQ9
Siam	HS
Sierra Leone	ZD1
Socotra	
Solomon Islands	VR4
Somaliland, British	VQ6
Somaliland, French	FL8
Somaliland, Italian	
South Georgia	VP8
South Orkney Islands	VP8
South Shetland Islands	VP8
Southwest Africa	ZS3
Soviet Union:	
European Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic	U1–3–4–7
White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic	U2
Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic	U5
Transcaucasian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic	U6
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic (Uzbekistan)	U8
Turkoman Soviet Socialist Republic	U8
Asiatic Russian S.F.S.R.	U9–0
Spain	EA
Straits Settlements	VS1
Sumatra	PK4
Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	
Sweden	SM
Switzerland	HB
Syria	
Taiwan (Formosa)	J9
Tanganyika Territory	VQ3
Tangier Zone	
Tannu Tuva	
Tasmania	VK7
Tibet	
Timor, Portuguese	CR10
Togoland, French	FD8
Tokelau (Union) Islands	
Tonga (Friendly) Islands	VR5
Transjordan	ZC1
Trinidad and Tobago	VP4
Tristan da Cunha	ZU9
Tunisia	FT4
Turkey	TA
Turks and Caicos Islands	VP5
Uganda	VQ5
Union of South Africa	ZS-ZT-ZU
United States	W [N]
Uruguay	CX
Venezuela	YV
Virgin Islands	K4
Wake Island	K6
Wales	GW
Windward Islands	VP2
Wrangel Island	
Yemen	
Yugoslavia	YT-YU
Zanzibar	

OPERATING NEWS

Conducted by the Communications Department

F. E. Handy, Communications Manager — **E. L. Battey, Asst. Communications Manager**

THIS month we call special attention to the announcement appearing elsewhere in this issue for the *first "A.R.R.L." QSO Party* . . . to be held Saturday and Sunday, *January 8th and 9th* . . . call insignia prizes . . . only bona fide League members eligible. Look into this. See you there!

EMERGENCY OPERATING POLICIES

The season of the year when snow and flood hazards mount to considerable proportions, and when amateur radio communication must be ready to fill in to replace disrupted or overloaded wire communications circuits, is now upon us. Attention is called to the need for *preparedness* of all stations belonging to the amateur service. Emergencies due to individual isolation are important as well as the widespread general disasters which involve the necessity for public relief and welfare work as well as communications problems on a major scale. Be ready to stand by for a *QRR*, and note well that this is a call to be used in the amateur bands *only by a station asking for assistance.*

Progress is reported in the appointment of Emergency Coördinators in communities all over the U. S. A. and Canada. Section Managers make these appointments, and local studies and organization of the amateur service to meet local hazards and problems are going forward through committees of amateurs organized by these Emergency Coördinators wherever sufficient population and amateur activity warrants. Every active radio amateur is invited to register his equipment and availability in the League's Emergency Corps which will be substantially expanded.

About the time you receive this *QST*, all amateurs now registered with the Emergency Corps will receive a re-registration blank. This is an important step in overhauling the field organization's emergency system to give us names and data to refer back to the new Emergency Coördinators, but is the means of dropping from the roster those now inactive who do not re-register availability.

An important fact that should be kept in mind by every amateur is that full individual understanding and coöperation of each amateur is essential to amateur success in any kind of emergency disaster involving amateur radio communications. Interference levels must be kept down. *Reserves of amateurs* to operate the best stations in shifts must be organized. Many individuals must listen, that the best organized compact nets covering vital points may operate effectively on our low-frequency amateur bands. All amateurs are requested to coöperate to the fullest with the Emergency Coördinators and A.R.R.L. officials to bring about a condition of complete registrations, advance organization, and thorough preparedness. This applies now, in advance of emergency, as well as in time of emergency communication need itself.

All readers are requested to kindly study the following policies which have been recommended for very definite and obvious reasons, and will undoubtedly govern in our next major opportunities to serve the public in emergencies. Such organized planning is to give point to amateur efforts in attempting to establish and successfully handle communications during emergencies of any character and size. The recommendations of A.R.R.L. to the F.C.C. are included in our recommendations to amateurs, as follows:

1. That frequencies *at the band edges* be utilized for all emergency calls, with emergency present but not yet recognized or generally declared. The idea is to lend point and specification to builders of emergency equipment. This spot on all bands is well covered continuously by receivers. It gives hope to the isolated operator that he can be heard. Such frequencies are suggested as spots for all listeners to hunt for weak signals in any periods in general emergency for taking account of the isolated and making new station alignments.

2. That *whenever F.C.C. shall have recognized and declared a general communications emergency exists*, 2000–1975, 4000–3975, and 3500–3525 kcs. shall be reserved as emergency "calling" channels . . . prohibited to all stations except for first emergency or QRR calls, and initial or very important emergency relief traffic. All stations using such channels for contact shall as rapidly as practicable shift to inner-band "*working* and calling" frequencies, to leave these emergency channels clear for important calls of this type.

3. That in the designated and recognized emergency areas, *all* general amateur stations observe a silent or listening period for the first five minutes of each hour (0000–0005) on *all amateur channels* (3500–4000 kcs. 1715–2000 kcs.), tuning through the emergency calling *and other* channels for any QRR or initial-important calls from weak or isolated stations previously unable to effect contact in the interference.

The widest understanding and coöperation is needed to systematize our amateur operating and secure relatively less interference (from unintelligent transmitting) for any future general emergency period. Copy the above numbered points, or cut them out and post in the shack along with other lists of emergency-operating practices that appear in the new A.R.R.L. Handbook, the new

booklet Operating An Amateur Radio Station (10¢ to non-members, on request to members). The application blanks for registering equipment in the League's Emergency Corps are available from your Emergency Coördinator, from the S.C.M. (address on p. 6), or from Headquarters. Every amateur licensed with an active station should "register." These blanks also contain valuable listed operating points and precepts and extra blanks will be sent any licensed amateur for the station record. Our purpose is to have every licensed operator fully aware of every emergency-operating policy so that superlative results can be again recorded when the situation arrives.

Not one amateur but *wants* to do his part in emergency. We call upon clubs and groups everywhere to discuss local organization, to reiterate policies and practices published for mutual information and benefit, and to conduct a local campaign of registrations of all amateurs (whatever frequency band or interest) in the Emergency Corps. Ask us for blanks or further information.

—*F. E. H.*

PRIZES FOR BEST ARTICLES

The article by Mr. George W. Chinn, W9EUZ, wins the C.D. article contest prize this month. Each month we print the most interesting and valuable article received marked "for the C.D. contest." Contributions may be on any phase of amateur operating or communication activity (DX, 'phone, traffic, rag-chewing, clubs, fraternalism, etc.) which adds constructively to amateur organization work. Prize winners may select a 1938 bound *Handbook*, *QST* Binder and League Emblem, six logs, eight pads radiogram blanks, DX Map and three pads, or any other combination of A.R.R.L. supplies of equivalent value. Try your luck. Send your contribution to-day!

Notes on Contest Procedure

By George W. Chinn, W9EUZ*

THERE are certain helpful and considerate practices which make for more complete and satisfactory enjoyment of the various League contests. One should strive, first of all, to make the event a pleasant affair for everyone with whom he comes in contact.

One must participate in these contests to experience most fully every one of the many facets of amateur radio experience. Low power and simple equipment should not be considered obstacles to the entry of your station in any operating event. The operator who hesitates to enter because he feels that he is not able to compete with the elaborate equipment [1] used by some of the other contestants is passing up part of his prerogative as a radio amateur. He should be glad of the opportunity to test his equipment to prove that it is able to perform in the manner it should. While he may not run up one of the highest scores, there is, nevertheless, a certain satisfaction to be derived in the accomplishment of a creditable performance with limited time or equipment. Good judgment is a more valuable adjunct of pleasurable operating than is brute force and inconsiderate action.

From the standpoint of the lower powered station it is my firm belief that any amateur in this class should not send a single CQ during a contest. It is much more sensible to listen for signals he can copy well and contact these stations by calling them, rather than clutter up the ether with useless calls. You will always find a CQ to answer during every contest! How much better it is to be able to hear the fellow you're working than to try and pick your call (in answer to your CQ) from the mass of weak signals and QRM! This brings us to the oft-repeated but seemingly never-learned problem of needless CQ's, especially during the DX contest. Some fellows call CQ DX by the hour, covering up excellent DX. It is in this way that many amateurs acquire a "bad name." If they would spend more time listening and less time sending they would do themselves a great deal more good, and certainly make a lot of us happier!

Contests seem to bring out hidden faults in a station's character. Notes begin to sour, fists begin to slop, QRM begins to flourish. I think the greatest cause of inaccurate fists during a contest is fatigue. After many hours of sending it is no disgrace for your arm to become tired, and naturally your sending may become sloppy as a result. You can do yourself a world of good by resting as soon as you become over-strained and tired. A lay-off for a short period, while both your body and mind are relaxing, provides a complete change from hard operating, and enables you to re-enter the fray freshened and alert. It is surprising how fast the body can recuperate, so that you do not have to worry about the few points missed! You should enter the contest with an idea of enjoying yourself, rather than to just run up a lot of points in a hurry! Leisurely operating makes for greater enjoyment.

No matter what the results of your endeavor, report to the sponsors of the contest. The League makes the keeping of records as easy as possible. The checks between stations for the purpose of verification are reduced to a minimum and a neat orderly report is possible despite the untidiness of many of us participants! Even though you do not want to be entered in the contest results formally, as a contestant, you should send in the efforts of your activity so that the stations you worked can receive the credit due them. It doesn't hurt, either, to have your call published in *QST*, for it brings your call to the attention of other amateurs and serves to identify your signal on the air. It classifies yours with established and recognized stations.

Finally, there is the matter of QSL-ing. It should be accepted as a part of the contest, for remember that while a particular card may not mean anything to you, yours may be the one card that the fellow you contacted is breathlessly awaiting. In any event, one should always have the *decency* and *courtesy* to return the compliment of a card which is sent to him first. Even an "old-timer" may need your card to complete his file for some certificate. Take my own instance—while I have been a ham for quite a few years, I still need cards from about twenty-five states for W.A.S.

During the various contests throughout the year, let us attempt to secure the most enjoyment for ourselves by providing for consideration, sensible operation and satisfactory relaxation. More important, let us strive to bring that glow of friendship and contentment to the cheeks of the fellows we are fortunate enough to contact. Let our stations be friendly stations!

[1] EDITORIAL NOTE.—It has been proved time and again that operating ability is a tremendously more potent factor than the equipment itself, even though the best equipment and control arrangement is desirable. See "10% Station, 90% Operator," August 1932 *QST*.

* 7350 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Brief

A Bowdoin-Kent's Island Expedition party leaves Lubec, Maine, for Kent's Island in the Bay of Fundy on December 23, 1937. The purpose of the party will be to collect meteorological data, to take a bird census, and to coöperate with the National Broadcasting Company by transmitting several programs over one of the networks. The first broadcast will take place December 30th. The high-power, gasoline-operated amateur 'phone station under the call VE1IN will be used for the broadcasts on a special frequency of 4797.5 kc. The radio staff of the party consists of W1JZM, W2JKE and T. S. McCaleb. Amateurs are asked to look for VE1IN on 4797.5 kc. after December 29th. Weather permitting, the party will return home on January 4th.

Results, October O.R.S.-O.P.S. Parties

THE new O.R.S. Party scoring system certainly sent the figures skyward. Topping the list is W6KFC with close *to nine million* points! W4ABT at the key of W4NC is not far behind. The results of the "millionaires" are given below.

W8LUQ made a new high mark for O.P.S. Parties—an even 7000 points!! Other record scores: W6ITH 5712, W2HNP 5500, W9TTA 4826. See the complete list for details on the leaders.

The October O.R.S. and O.P.S. bulletins announced an All-Season Competition for each group. Activity is at a high level with appointees plugging at the various factors. There's room for more, see your S.C.M.

OFFICIAL RELAY STATION SCORES

Station	Score	Different Stations	Different Sections	Heard	Power	Section
W6KFC	8,955,775	133	52	31	100	Ariz.
W4NC (W4ABT)	8,691,900	155	55	21	600	N. C.
W1AW(Hal)	6,778,785	148	47	43	150/200/500	Conn.
W1BFT	6,609,940	146	39	39	100/500	N. H.
W7GEE	6,334,083	111	48	17	120/70	Utah/ Wyo.
W8OFO	6,061,212	151	51	38	250/400	Wn. Pa.
W9KJY	5,586,768	153	45	28	150/300	Ill.
W1TS	5,431,860	131	49	27	75/300	Conn.
W4DWB	5,370,270	138	43	45	50/85	N. C.
W8KWA	4,815,740	145	45	18	—	W. Pa.

Station	Score	Stations	Sections
W3NF	4,815,740	139	39
W1UE	4,478,880	133	39
W8LZK	4,426,240	137	45
W8QAN	4,012,554	140	42
W9HPG	3,325,777	117	44
W2HMJ	2,716,835	116	29
W4APU	2,702,384	105	43
VE2DR	2,616,196	118	30
W8BYM	2,551,934	109	37
W1AFB	2,499,788	—	—
W9NUF	2,429,322	108	39
W8ONK	2,408,870	97	42
W2AHC	2,402,120	101	39
W9VEE	2,305,654	99	43
VE3GT	2,237,664	106	37
W3ADE	2,170,820	100	33
W7CRH	2,161,725	73	38
W2JHB	2,160,527	102	35
W8JKO	2,123,356	104	40
W1ITI	2,036,225	108	28
W3FPQ	1,935,774	100	29
W6IOX	1,878,888	79	42

Station	Score	Stations	Sections
W3FSP	1,876,171	100	27
W2DXO	1,758,625	91	34
W1FSV	1,734,566	100	27
W2GVZ	1,671,000	87	31
W2HZY	1,595,286	97	29
W3GDI	1,577,988	79	35
W8LII	1,510,400	93	35
W2JKG	1,497,672	96	36
W1IP	1,325,730	90	28
W5DXA	1,246,224	74	38
W3GBC	1,212,390	81	33
W8LCN	1,195,560	85	38
W9TKX	1,175,991	76	37
W4ECP	1,151,260	70	40
W8AQE	1,135,578	79	27
W8JA-3	1,125,140	69	32
W6GXM	1,101,812	62	36
W3BYR	1,097,194	82	27
W9OUD	1,022,480	73	39
W3BGD	1,018,710	66	32
W4DW	1,010,556	76	32

OFFICIAL 'PHONE STATION SCORES

Station	Score	QSO's	Sections	Heard	Power	Section
W8LUQ	7000	60	20	50	350	W. N. Y.
W6ITH	5712	42	24	14	100–1000	East Bay
W2HNP	5500	47	20	20	400	N. N. J.
W9TTA	4826	44	19	17	225	Ind.
W2LV	4389	43	19	8	750	N. N. J.
W8MOL*	4212	42	18	12	400	W. Va.
W3BSY	4140	41	20	1	600	Va.
W9KBT	3859	39	17	16	400	Wis.
W1FBJ	3762	37	18	12	200	Maine
W8JFC	3502	38	17	8	100	Ohio

* Two oprs.

Station	Score	QSO's	Sections
W8PUN	3434	38	17
W8EMV	3392	38	16
W9THB	3344	30	19
W8CGU	3184	33	16
W8MAD	3128	32	17
W9UNS	3045	33	15
W9TRN	2805	27	15
W8KNF	2632	32	14
W1DWP	2528	26	16
W8PFM	2520	30	14
W8HFR	2282	25	14
W2CBO	2210	28	13
W9NHF	2160	26	15
W9LLV	1989	25	13
W1IMV	1932	21	12

Station	Score	QSO's	Sections
VE3KM	1892	32	11
W4QI	1728	24	12
W8MOP	1540	20	11
W9PNV	1488	22	12
W9SDQ	1456	18	14
W8BHN	1430	26	11
W9ACU	1370	21	10
W3CHE	1365	21	13
W8C8X	1290	21	10
W8CDR	1288	25	8
W1EAO	1233	17	9
W4DDB	1220	10	10
W8MZT	1106	14	7
W6KTQ	1056	18	11
W3FGJ	1040	18	10

South African DX Contest

AMATEURS throughout the world are invited to participate in the second South African Radio Relay League's International DX Contest to be held on the second and third week-ends of January, 1938.

Dates: January 8th (0200 GT) to January 9th (2200 GT) and January 15th (0200 GT) to January 16th (2200 GT).

General Call: All stations outside of the U. of So. Africa will call "CQ SA Test."

Bands: Any or all amateur bands may be used.

Exchanges: An RST report followed by a selected serial number is to be sent to each contact. Only one contact per band with any one station is permitted on any week-end, but stations worked on the first week-end may also be worked on the second week-end. Schedules must not be arranged either between stations or for other stations.

Scoring: Two points may be claimed for "two way" exchanges, one point for "one way" exchange. South African stations will multiply points gained by total number of countries (or subdivisions) worked. Other stations will multiply by the number of African Zones worked. (Contacts with ships at sea or in port will not be considered.)

Zones: Stations outside of the "Africas" will base their multipliers on the following Zones: ZS1–6; ZT1–6; ZU1–6; CR6; CR7; VQ2; VQ3; VQ8; ZE1; ZN1 (Bechuanaland); OQ5 (Congo); FR8 and FB8. U. S. A., Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Argentina will be divided into their respective districts.

Awards: Through the generosity of Mr. G. Ross Kent, ZT6R, a trophy to be known as the "Ross Kent DX Floating Trophy" will be awarded to the member of the S.A.R.R.L. in South Africa who makes the highest score. This will be awarded each year to the highest South African. Certificates will be awarded to the winners (if S.A.R.R.L. members) in each of the African zones. The winner in each district of U. S. A., Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Argentina will receive a certificate, as will the winners in all other countries. No certificates will be issued on winning scores of under 100 points.

Returns: These must reach the South African Radio Relay League Headquarters, P. O. Box 7028, Johannesburg, South Africa, not later than March 15, 1938. The logs should show Date, Station, Time, Freq., Zone, Nr. Sent. Nr. Received, Points, Total.

A.R.R.L. Trunk Lines

ROUTE your traffic via the A.R.R.L. spot frequency all-O.R.S. Trunk Lines. These lines are operating very efficiently, and the operators invite traffic. Each line has a "manager," whose duties are to make sure that each operator keeps schedules, arrange operation to speed message handling time, recommend changes when needed, etc. Each manager makes a monthly report to Headquarters so that necessary action may be taken and records kept up to date. Each A.R.R.L. Section Net has a connection with the Trunk Lines to facilitate deliveries and provide an outlet for the Section.

To make possible the rapid exchange of traffic between the various Trunk Lines, a **National Trunk Line Net** is maintained on 3670 kc. consisting of one station from each Line. W8KWA is Manager of this net, which meets nightly at 10:30 p.m. E.S.T. Stations in this net are W8KWA (A), W4CXY (B), W1IP (C), W5FSK (D), W8HD (E), W9RVW/W6LMD (F), W9RMN (G), W9UEG (H), VE2LC (I), W9BAZ (J), W9KJY (K), W8HCS (L) and W8OFO (M).

Trunk Line operators deserve the highest commendation for their work. Theirs is not the "here-today-gone-tomorrow" type of amateur operation. Quite the opposite, they are on the job night after night, maintaining schedules, keeping a nationwide traffic system in operation. The A.R.R.L. Trunk Lines represent one of the finest examples of amateur coöperative effort.

The stations on each line, and the frequency on which each line operates, follow:

Trunk "A": 3805 kc., W8LSF, Manager—W2GGW W8KWA W8LSF W9PLL W9GWK W9PTU W9DM W7CRH W7FCG W7LD (Alternates: W2GGE W8QAN W8LTT W9TYH W9HGG W9RZA W7CEG W7FZB)—New Jersey to Washington.

Trunk "B": 3795 kc., W9DI, Manager—W3BYR W8HMH W9EDQ W4HK W9OUD W9DI W9RVW W6FYR W6CW W6JVG (Alternates: W3EFM W8LZE W9CDA W4CXY W9POB W9EKQ/W9MKN W6GRB W6BIC W6LLW)—New Jersey to California.

Trunk "C": 3665 kc., W3AKB, Manager—W1GOJ W1IP W1IWC W1AFB W2OQ W3AKB W3BWT W3GPC W4DW W4DVO W1DDY (Extra) (Alternates: W1EFR W1FFL W1DMF W2IHT W3GAG W4DWB)—Maine to Florida.

Trunk "D": 3865 kc., W4DS, Manager—W4DS W5GHF W5FSK W5FAJ W5DXA W5ZM W6KOL W6NSN (Alternates: W5DNE W5ENI W6OUU)—Alabama to California.

Trunk "E": 3870 kc., W8HD, Manager—W3CIZ W8HD W9ARU W9KEI W9POB W7FFQ W7CWN (Alternates: W3FSP W8OLV W9HBQ W9OUA W9PGA W7FDV)—Maryland to Washington.

Trunk "F": 3827.5 kc., W7WY, Manager—VE5EP W7APS W7WY W7HD W6LMD W6MQM (Alternates: VE5AV W7LD W7WR/FNO W6MGL W6BPU)—British Columbia to Los Angeles.

Trunk "G": 3625 kc., W7COH, Manager—W1ABG W2GTW W8BJO W8ICM W9RMN W9AZR W9WAJ W7COH W7NH W7DUE (Alternates: W1BEF W8CSE W9PLL W7GEE W7FFQ)—Massachusetts to Oregon.

Trunk "H": 3605 kc., W5AAJ, Manager—W9WLI W9FOQ W9RQR W9JAP W9UEG W5AAJ W5GHF (Alternates: W9KLJ W9PB)—North Dakota to Mississippi.

Trunk "I": 3690 kc., VE4CM, Manager—VE2LC VE3VA VE3HV VE4AAW VE4CM VE4GE VE5MO (Alternates: VE2LU VE3GT VE4GC VE4CQ VE4WX)—Quebec to British Columbia.

Trunk "J": 3773 kc., W9BAZ, Manager—W9SZL (extra) W9HPG W9BAZ W4ECP W4AXP W4COB (Alternates: W9AKT W9ARU W4APU)—Wisconsin to Florida.

Trunk "K": 3835 kc., W5CEZ, Manager—W9KJY W9PYF W9FLG W5CEZ W5MN (Alternates: W9RMN W5EGP W5OW)—Illinois to Texas.

Trunk "L": 3615 kc., W9FAM, Manager—W2BCX W2EGF W8MOT W8HCS W9EPT W9NFL W9LCX W9FAM W9EKQ W6AXN (Alternates: W2GGE W8GBC W8PSF W9HLO W9KPA W9RVW)—New Jersey to California.

Trunk "M": 3855 kc., W8OFO, Manager—W2HZY W3BKZ W8OFO VE3TM W8LZK W9RWS W9KLJ W5GEY W6KFC W6MTS (Alternates: W3EUG/W3GKZ W8DDC VE3OI W5ENI)—New Jersey to California.

Stations on most of the lines operate "as a net." **"A"** works as a net at 7:15 P.M. EST (eastern stations) and 10:30 P.M. EST (through to west coast). **"B":** The eastern end (W3BYR W8HMH W9EDQ W4HK W9OUD) meets at 5:00 A.M. EST. The western end (W6JVG W6CW W6FYR W9RVW W9DI) meets at 8:00 P.M. MST. A schedule between W9OUD and W9DI at 8:15 A.M. CST connects the two nets. **"C":** The northern end, Maine to Pennsylvania, works as net at 6:45 P.M. EST. Southern end works individual schedules, but is arranging net operation. **"D":** 7:00 A.M. CST Net includes W5GHF W5FSK W5DXA W5ZM W6KOL. 7:30 P.M. CST Net includes W4DS W5GHF W5FSK W5FAJ. **"E":** Eastern end meets at 8:00 P.M. EST. **"F":** Entire trunk meets at 6:30 P.M. PST. W7WY W6LMD W6MQM also meet at 8:00 P.M. **"G":** Coast to coast nets at 6:30 P.M. MST and 9:00 P.M. MST. **"H":** Lining up as net. **"I":** Functions on individual schedules. **"J":** Entire trunk meets at 7:00 P.M. CST. **"K":** Schedules on this line—6:30 A.M. CST W5CEZ-W5MN; 6:40 A.M. CST W5CEZ-W5OW; 6:50 A.M. CST W5CEZ-W9KJY; 5:30 P.M. CST W5CEZ-W9PYF-W9FLG. **"L":** Eastern end works as net. **"M":** Eastern end, New Jersey to Illinois, meets as net at 8:00 P.M. EST. Western end meets later in evening. The coöperation of all operators in preventing QRM on trunk line frequencies at time schedules are in operation will be appreciated by every Trunk Line Station.

Requirements for Trunk Line Stations: (1) O.R.S. appointment, (2) crystal-controlled transmitter on T.L. frequency, (3) trunk schedules maintained at least five days per week, (4) use of standard A.R.R.L. operating procedure, (5) arrangement for an alternate to handle schedules when necessary. A schedule with a T.L.S. will provide you with a traffic outlet to "most anywhere." Use the trunk lines!

High Sweepstakes Scores

ALTHOUGH it is too early at this writing to announce any official results of the 1937 Sweepstakes Contest, we are able to pass along information on a number of high "claimed scores." It appears that W6ITH has for the second consecutive year *worked all A.R.R.L. Sections* by two-way radiotelephone during the SS!! And this year there were 70 to work! W6ITH's excellent record will be confirmed when final results are presented, after all logs have been checked. His is the highest score submitted so far by 'phone contestants—48,020; next high W6OCH, 12,366. In the c.w.t. ranks, W3BES smashes through with a claimed 87,937!!! 438 stations worked in 67 Sections . . . this is the highest number of sections so far claimed by any c.w.t. participant. Second high c.w.t. log is from W9FFU—63,504. A QSL from W2IOP states that his score will be between 70,000 and 80,000. 1936 scores were bettered right and left—everyone is enthusiastic over the '37 SS. Take a look at these claimed scores. Figures show score-stations worked-sections worked: *C.W.T.*

W3BES	87937–438–67	W3GAU	40455–237–58
W9FFU	63504–386–63	VE1EP	39447–250–54
W8DOD	55584–293–64	W8BGX	39170–210–59
W5KC	55428–304–62	W9MWU	38940–236–55
W9RSO	54990–285–65	W8OKC	38106–222–58
W9VKF	54450–303–60	W2HNH	35461–253–47
W2AYJ	52610–293–60	W5GEY	35235–203–58
W8IAW	52200–300–58	W8BKP	34944–225–52
W1TS	49728–260–64	W1EOB	34632–222–52
W9LEZ	49205–278–59	W6GPB	33855–185–61
W9MUX	47610–267–60	W3EUJ	33384–217–52
W3CHH	46500–388–60	W3GDI	33228–213–52
W1AW (Hal)	46482–382–61	W9YCR	32670–198–55
W9AHR	45243–230–66	W4ECZ	32505–198–55
W3BET	43764–264–56	W3ATR	32400–225–48
W9CFB	42639–233–61	W1GME	32332–241–45
W2PY	42510–273–52	W9TMU	31512–207–52
W9CWW	41958–222–63	VE2IN	31164–214–49
W5AQE	40992–244–56	W2GUP	30774–224–46

'Phone

W6ITH	48020–343–70	W6AM	3380– 57–29
W6OCH	12366–129–46	W9BTJ	1890– 36–27
W8FIP	8772– 86–34	W3GDX	1881– 33–19
W9YQN	6858– 65–36	W6BWG	1540– 42–22
W2IUV	6400– 80–40	W1ITI	1176– 28–14
W2JZX	4844– 87–28		

DX Century Club

THIS issue of *QST* carries a new A.R.R.L. list of countries. It is a longer list than that previously printed, including approximately twenty additional countries. Rule 4 for the DX Century Club is now amended to read: "(4) The A.R.R.L. list of countries (January 1938 *QST*) will be used in determining what constitutes a 'country.'" This should increase the totals of many a DX Century Club aspirant. It may even put a few into the actual list of members. Check over your countries in accordance with the new list and send in your confirmations.

There are no new club members this month, but a number of new calls will be noted in the "runners-up" group. G6WY increased his total to 115 countries, W8CRA to 113 As soon as *you* can prove contacts with 75-or-more countries

(*Continued on page 55*)

How's DX?

How:

In this modern world, there is only one thing you can be absolutely sure of, and that is that somewhere in a January issue of a magazine you'll find someone that insists upon setting down some resolutions for the New Year. Maybe it's because this New England clime is beginning to get us, or simply because it seems like a good idea, but we're going to fall in line and set forth a few personal resolutions. There are of course a million things that could be mentioned. These just happen to be the ones we intend to work on.

This year I resolve that I will:

1. Be so nice and sweet to the DX I work that they can't resist sending me cards. That will help towards the Century Club.

2. Ignore the locals on 7 Mc. to the point where all I'll hear is DX. That will help me towards that 7-Mc. WAC.

3. Make sure my receiver is always right on the nose so that I won't miss any of the weak ones because of misalignment or old tubes.

4. Take a tip from some of the gang and have my antennas at peak performance all of the time, not just for a week or so after they are put up. (And buy a rifle with telescopic sights to shoot down some of the branches that run too near the wires.)

5. Finish up that quick-frequency-change transmitter I've been thinking about for the past two years so that I can consider my station a modern one.

6. Try to talk W8CRA and some of those W4's into going on 160 'phone so that some of the rest of us will have a chance.

7. Quit moaning about my poor location. I've been around enough to know that plenty of fellows with much poorer locations than mine work rings around me.

(Still, it would be nice to be out on a slight rise in the center of a flat plain, with a 2° horizon and room enough for several rhombics plus a rotatable on ten. . . .)

Where:

Just to prove that we have a mean streak, we're going to give you the low-down on HZ5NI. (We *didn't* work him!) Cards to the address he gave have come back marked with the Arabic equivalent of "Not Known," so you didn't work Yemen after all. Time out while we gloat .. .. .. But we do know of cards being received from YI2BA, so don't give up all hope .. .. .. W2CYS gives the QRA of FG8BM (14,365 kc., T4) as Jean Pulcues, rue Dowmerge 12, Guadeloupe .. .. .. Since the revised countries list gives two countries in U8 you'll be interested in U8IB (14,360 kc., T8), U8ID (14,450 kc., T8), and UK8IR (14,350 kc., T7), reported by W2CYS, W8IWI and W8QQE. QSL via S.K.W. or Radio Committee, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. .. .. .. Know where LR7XU, worked by W8HGA, is? Neither do we .. .. .. W8CLS worked U1NP (28,150 kc., T9) at 8:15 P.M., which seems to be too late for the fellow to be in Europe. CLS worked J3FJ for his 28-Mc. WAC .. .. .. If we thought PK6HI (14,270 kc., 'phone) would be on regularly we might stick in a modulator. He's in the Celebes .. .. .. AA5CN (14,415 kc., T7) is in the Tangier Zone, and your card can reach him care CN1CR, Cav. Cristiani Carlo, Italian Consulate, Tangier Zone, Northern Africa .. .. .. W2AAL heard ZA1B (14,100 kc.), but the G's told him that no one is on in Albania, so we don't know if it's phoney or what .. .. .. If you haven't worked Honduras, look for HR5AK (14,000 kc., T7) or HR3A (14,040 kc., T9); and VR2FF (14,080 kc., T8) will give you the Fiji Islands .. .. .. VE2GE reports CR6AE (14,015 kc., T9x) on in Angola and OX2ZA (14,065 kc., T6c) in Greenland .. .. .. SU1EQ's mail is returned. Does anyone know his address? .. .. .. And where is OO4AA (14,375 kc., T9), worked by W1EAO at 11 P.M.?

When:

We haven't much dope on 7 Mc. this month except a rumor that W4DHZ got S8 from J2NA on 40 the other morning, and a note from W2IOP reporting QSO's with ZL3FP, G5FA, G8RL, G5DQ, G6VQ, G8CZ, VO4BA and K7CHP during two mornings before the SS Contest. Some more 7-Mc. reports would be welcomed with open arms, as would reports on 3.5-Mc. DX. Last year some of the boys like W2BMX and W8CNC were knocking stuff off right and left on 80 .. .. .. W4CYY is keen enough about 40 to have sent us a nice check to help buy back the band for the DX men. It runs about $200 a kilocycle, so we still need plenty of contributions.

On 28 Mc. you can just about write your own ticket. W8CLS reports 'phone contacts with SP1HH, FA3JY, SM7YA, CN8AV, FQ8A, and ZU6E, and keeps a regular schedule with VK5KO. VK5KO has just completed his WAS on 10, working 632 different W's to get it .. .. .. W2BHW heard VU2CQ (28,200 kc.) RST579 the other morning .. .. .. W2IXY reports HK1Z (28,110 kc.) on 'phone around 2 P.M., and W8QQE gives TF5C (28,260 kc., T9) and LA4P (28,240 kc., T9) .. .. .. And to cinch the deal, W6JFJ worked 23 countries, had 33 European QSO's, and made WAC during 20 days of operating on 10.

Although 14 Mc. isn't as solid for 24 hours each day as it was, there is still plenty of things and stuff banging around. Were you on the evening ZP1AX (14,410 kc., T7) first got on the air? He let out a CQ and so many W's called him that he had to ask them to call him again, signing their calls often, and he'd give them group reports. We got tired counting the number of stations he reported. This type of operation brings up the point as to whether or not you can count contacts like that as "two-way." We doubt it, but refuse to get into an argument about it. ZP1AX uses four-half-waves in phase and pours in a beautiful signal, from the standpoint of volume .. .. .. W2BHW is really going after this DX business, and recently accounted for such items as VS7RF (14,330 kc., T9), XU8HM (14,035 kc., T9), XU8RL (14,300 kc., T9) on sked, FI8AC (14,085 kc., T9), J2KQ (14,160 kc., T8), VS6AF (14,270 kc., T9), ZC6AQ (14,275 kc., T7c), CR7AW (14,285 kc., T9), and UPOL (14,025 kc., T7) .. .. .. W2AAL contributes J8CF (14,175 kc., T9) and VU2FH (14,145 kc., T9), and W2GTZ kicks through with HS1BJ (14,060 kc.), CN1CR (14,350 kc.), PK1VX (14,360 kc.), KA1CS (14,260 kc.), and heard but not worked, XU9HC and XU9MK (14,100 kc.), XU7CK (14,220 kc.), and PK1AI (14,075 kc.) .. .. .. Out west, W6JMR has moved to a new QTH which he likes a lot, even if the DX does come through at odd times. New ones there include VQ4CRO (14,080 kc.), CR7AK (14,085 kc.), CR7AJ (14,260 kc.), and FB8AD (14,300 kc.) .. .. .. W3EMM and W3FQP worked XU8AZ (14,475 kc., T9x) one evening around 6 P.M., and rather doubt his authenticity. We're inclined to think him OK, however .. .. .. W2CYS drops in with VU2FS (14,360 kc., T9), VQ3FAR (14,400 kc., T8), KA1ER (14,320 kc., T9), KA1SL (14,290 kc., T9), PK1BX (14,285 kc., T9) and PK1RI (14,360 kc., T9) .. .. .. On 'phone, the Holden Expedition, VP3THE (13,780 kc.) is scheduled by W2IXY, and comes through well between 8 and 10 P.M., EST .. .. .. W9EF gives VU2FV (14,125 kc.), KA1AN (14,130 kc.), PK1BO (14,170 kc.), FY8AC (14,410 kc.) and VP7NH (13,990 kc.) .. .. .. Down South, W4ELQ worked J2OD (14,250 kc., T9) at 1:45 A.M. CST, and says the U9's (frequency you know where) come through from 9 P.M. to 2 A.M. .. .. .. W8QQE has been busy with such stuff as YT7TJ (14,420 kc., T7), XZ2DP (14,070 kc., T9), XU6SW (14,405 kc., T9), XU3MA (14,070 kc., T9) and FR8VX (14,430 kc., T9).

How:

W3EVT sends in some good pointers on EC oscillators He says that the way to good stability is with at least 300 $\mu\mu$fd in the cathode circuit, and keeping the cathode tap as close to ground as possible. Clem uses an 802 in his oscillator, and, strangely enough, finds that he gets better harmonic output by using a split-stator tank circuit in the plate.

Out around Los Angeles we found a tendency for the DX men (and there are plenty out that way!) to go in for Q and other efficient types of feed on simple half-wave antennas, strung up as high as they can get them. The idea seems to be to get as good general coverage as possible, instead of confining activity to just a few directions as is done with some of the sharp beams they used.

Who:

We had nice visits with W6QD, W6CUH, W6CXW, W6LYM, and a flock of others. Had a chance to operate at W6QD, and after we had pushed the microphone out of the way and dusted the cobwebs off the key we found that we couldn't work any farther east than W9. But it's all right, because Herb told us, confidentially, of course, that he's working towards a WAN (Worked All Nines) .. .. .. K7RT is old W7RT and is up around Goodnews Bay on the Bering Sea. He says it's a honey location for DX, with everything from 160 down chock-full of stuff. He'll be back this month, so QSL to 1921 Atlantic Street, Seattle, Wash. Johnny acquired a number of hand-carved ivory paper knives which he will be glad to exchange with foreign amateurs in return for representative gadgets. You know, a boomerang or kangaroo from VK, a penguin from Antarctica, a diamond from ZU, etc., etc. .. .. .. W6NKY, the station of the 20–40 Club, made 7680 points during the recent VK/ZL Contest .. .. .. There is a certain insouciance about W2GVZ that gets us. Whereas most fellows count themselves lucky to work Japan for their first Asian, Pat put it off until the other day, when J2JJ gave him his 95th country .. .. .. KA1MD is back in this country, and if he overlooked a QSL for you, he'll be glad to send you one from 727 Chestnut Avenue, Long Beach, Calif. The name is Maurice Corson .. .. .. HS1BJ sends a nice letter, mostly correcting our inadvertent errors about him. First, his QTH is Saladong, not Saladeng. Then, he's not the owner but simply the builder and chief op, the rigs belonging to the Royal Posts and Telegraph Department. He is appointed by the government to carry on ham work because private amateur stations are forbidden in his country. The c.w. rig now runs at 50 watts, and he's looking for South America for a 'phone WAC .. .. .. G2ZP would like some of the South Americans to be on the watch for him on 14-Mc. 'phone and 7-Mc. c.w. .. .. .. W9ALV, with whom we had a nice visit in Kansas City, has been using his 95 watts to good advantage, VU2FV, XU6SW, UP0L, VE5ACS (Resolution Island), YT6MEN, VP4CF, U9MN, VS7RF, and VU2AE being among the latest .. .. .. OX2QY, the McGregor Expedition, seems to be having a little trouble. He hasn't been heard around here lately .. .. .. W6KUT, whom we also met on our trip, has definitely arrived in the DX ranks. Some of his better ones include YI2BA, K6TE, AU1AU (7100 kc.) at Tomsk, K6TE, FI8AC, HR1AA, CR9AC and VS1AA.

There just ain't no more DX. On good authority, via W6HG and W6ADP, we hear of the record-breaking performance of W6DUC on 10. W6ADP says that W6DUC called CQ and signed three times. When he switched over, a weak, hollow, and very creepy spooky-sounding signal was on DUC's frequency. It sent "W6DUC W6DUC W6DUC AR K" just as DUC had done! Apparently it was a long-delayed echo from the outer reaches of space, and ADP had quite a chat with DUC about it, noting each time that the echo would persist after DUC had switched over. It figures out that the signal must have travelled for 15 or 20 seconds, which should set an all-time DX record. At least it sets some kind of a record! (Seriously though, the same phenomena has been observed on several occasions, and has been reported and discussed in the I.R.E. Proceedings and elsewhere. The longest echo reported was something over 4 minutes!)

Contests:

Don't forget the S.A.R.R.L. Contest, to be held the second and third weekends in January. See the rules given elsewhere in this issue.

And while we're at it, we might mention the BERU Contest to be held during February weekends. Remember that this contest is held for the British Empire countries, and for W or other stations not in the British Empire to call BERU contestants simply causes unnecessary QRM and wastes the contestants' time. We'll admit that some of the DX that gets on for the Contest is prime stuff, but the least we can do is give them a break (and curse our luck!).

See you at the first meeting of the Century Club. (We'll be there as a visitor!) —*W1JPE*

BRASS POUNDERS' LEAGUE

(October 16th–November 15th)

Call	*Orig.*	*Del.*	*Rel.*	*Extra Del. Credit*	*Total*
K6OCL	308	115	975	42	1440
W4PL	14	24	1218	10	1266
W6IOX	24	102	932	97	1155
W8HCS	117	200	480	140	937
W6LMD	9	9	912	3	933
W8MOT	380	4	389	4	777
W8KWA	25	55	694	—	774
W3CIZ	47	175	333	165	720
W1IHI	110	170	392	28	700
W6ITH*	112	210	187	184	693
W9ESA	61	92	430	83	666
W6MGL	6	5	648	1	660
W8OFO	119	85	403	47	654
W1IOT	63	492	77	18	650
W1UE	145	255	108	141	649
W6IMI	59	194	216	178	647
W1AKS	104	172	361	9	646
W6BMC	10	7	614	3	634
W1INU	73	62	496	—	631
W4CXY	64	46	492	19	621
W6JTV	93	171	191	154	609
W8LSF	69	64	396	78	607
W6LLW	44	27	522	4	597
W9FAM	18	23	546	—	587
W9LCX	15	49	10	494	568
W9EKQ	10	28	498	—	536
W9NFL	13	16	494	12	535
W3NF	6	14	494	12	526
W3BWT	65	61	361	35	522
W1IP	13	22	476	9	520
W1GOJ	52	65	362	32	511
W8QAN	87	48	340	33	508

MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	*Orig.*	*Del.*	*Rel.*	*Extra Del. Credit*	*Total*
K6OGD	235	239	1230	125	1829
W5OW	178	403	554	79	1214
W9BNT	126	231	519	—	876
K6NXD	366	88	66	52	572

These stations "make" the B.P.L. with *total* of 500 or over. One hundred deliveries + Ex. Del. Credits also rate B.P.L. standing. The following one-operator stations make the B.P.L. on deliveries. Deliveries count!

W6BQO, 244 — W1IOR, 140 — W2PF, 104
W6LBB, 178 — VE4AAW, 131 — W1JCK, 103
W6MQM, 164 — W1EMG, 126 — W1DMP, 100
W9HPG, 151 — W2OQ, 126 — W6HH, 100
W8UK, 105

A.A.R.S.

Call	*Orig.*	*Del.*	*Rel.*	*Extra Del. Credit*	*Total*
WLMA (W8YA)	11	5	785	3	804
WLMM (W7NH)	11	26	469	—	506
WLR (W4IR)	35	143	532	66	776

WLMI (W6GXM) made the B.P.L. *on 181 deliveries.*

MORE-THAN-ONE-OPERATOR STATIONS

Call	*Orig.*	*Del.*	*Rel.*	*Extra Del. Credit*	*Total*
WLM (W3CXL)	164	179	2084	—	2427

A total of 500 or more, or 100 *deliveries* Ex. D. Cr. will put *you* in line for a place in the B.P.L.

* All traffic handled by two-way radiotelephone.

O.B.S.

The following is a supplement to the list of A.R.R.L. Official Broadcasting Stations in October *QST* (page 50): W1GOJ, W1IMV, W1VF, W5ENI, W9BYV, VE1EV.

(*Continued from page 50*)

(100 countries rates membership in the DX Century Club), send your confirmations so that you may be listed in *QST*. Those already listed should continue to send additional confirmations as received. With the advent of the new country-list we expect to be kept busy checking claims!

MEMBERS, DX CENTURY CLUB

	Different Countries
H. A. Maxwell Whyte, G6WY	115
Frank Lucas, W8CRA	113
John Hunter, G2ZQ	106
Jefferson Borden IV, W1TW/W1CMX	105
Douglas H. Borden, W1BUX	104
Henry Y. Sasaki, W6CXW	101
Clark C. Rodimon, W1SZ	101

The following have submitted proof of contacts with 75-or-more Different Countries:

W1TS	95	W1DUK	80
W2GTZ	91	W3BES	79
W2GW	88	VE2EE	79
W8OSL	88	W6FZL	78
EI5F	88	W8KKG	78
HB9J	87	G2DZ	78
W6GAL	86	W1RY	77
W9KA	86	G5QY	77
W1DF	84	W2GVZ	76
W8JMP	84	W9ADN	76
W1ZI	83	W3BVN	75
W9EF	82		

STATION ACTIVITIES

CANADA

VANALTA DIVISION

ALBERTA—Acting SCM, Jas. Smalley, Jr., VE4GD—LX has gone with family to the South in an attempt to cure his son of a leg injury. GD is Acting S.C.M. during LX's absence. LQ sends his usual fine report for the Edmonton gang. IZ says Calgary is FB DX location. HT is spending a busy winter DXing. AH again proves the old saying, "The 'phone bug will get you if you don't watch out." PH has returned with big tales of Kalifornia Killowatts. AGZ works East Coast with low power. AEA liked 56 Mc. but the B.C.L.'s didn't. ADW and VJ were heard working hard in 8S Test. HJ is getting the bugs out of a new rig. EA gave a talk at the club on NC1OOX. LQ visited the South gang and had a personal hook-up with the Trunk Line gang, GE and WX. BW plans trying 28 Mc. 'phone. YD is a new O.R.S. JP visited Edmonton. HM has a Johnson "Q." HF blasts 3.5 Mc. with 2 watts. The N.A.R.C. is now affiliated with A.R.R.L. AFT, WJ, TY and GD kept Calgary in the 8S picture, with GE more than holding up Drumheller's end of it. WJ is now W.A.C. on 'phone. TM is rigged up for 28 Mc. AIQ is WJ's XYL; she thinks her 6L6 rig has them all beat. ABZ has a Super Skyrider. AW likes turning the wheel on his signal squirter. Through the efforts of NF the C.A.R.C. has fine new club room on Ninth Ave., East. AEV is on 1.75 Mc. 'phone. SN is using 28 Mc. AKG at Kirkcaldy is reported as Canada youngest ham; he is 13. The father and son station, FI, is now two separate stations with Bob, Senior using the call AEF.

Traffic: **VE4**GE 20 LQ 10 QK 1.

PRAIRIE DIVISION

MANITOBA—SCM, A. J. R. Simpson, VE4BG—AAW is doing a fine job as Trunk Line Station. South traffic is relayed to 9RZA in North Dakota, west to 4CM at Regina and 4CQ at Waldron, and a long hop east to 3VA at Toronto. The lining up of feeder stations is progressing. Stations interested in handling traffic are requested to get in touch with the S.C.M. or AAW. AHU has been dividing time on 14 and 28 Mc. QO with his FB 'phone moves between 14 and 28 Mc. JE is building a new receiver. TR is back after a long lay-off. TJ finds his rotary beam very successful on DX. GL is making changes in exciter and buffer. IP is making changes in antenna setup. OK with his 14-Mc. 'phone is back on. QF is in Kansas City. RC is trying 'phone for a change. SB has a pair of 35-T's in the final. SR finds 28 Mc. better than 14 Mc. AG is heard nightly with 3.9-Mc. 'phone. BB at God's Lake puts the company rig on 14 Mc. quite often and keeps in touch with the gang in Winnipeg. DU is building another super. GQ has a pair of T-55's plate modulated. KX has been working plenty of DX on that new Collins rig. RO has been rebuilding power supplies. UX is permanently back in Winnipeg. ZK has been using 'phone on 14 and 28 Mc. ZV has about finished building new rig. The St. James Radio Club held open house on Nov. 10th with a large attendance of Winnipeg and St. James amateurs. The M.W.E.A. held its annual meeting and is getting under way for a busy season. On Nov. 26th the Winnipeg Radio Club held dinner and dance. Amateurs in this district are requested to be on the look-out for VE8SY on about 14,000 kc. This is the Wilkins' expedition searching for the lost Russian fliers. The rig is a Collins 45A and a National 100X receiver, operated by Hollick Kenyon, VE4YE. When opportunity permits he will be on this frequency looking for amateur contacts. AFF is keeping 3.5 Mc. hot with his c.w. signals. WW has a new Super Skyrider receiver. TQ will rebuild the breadboard lay-out into rack and pane. FN is using a 6L6 exciter unit and schedules GC in Winnipeg three times weekly. Winnipegosis is kept in things by HN, using a '47 crystal driving a 250 final; he schedules Winnipeg three times weekly to AAW on the Trunk Line. AC was a visitor to Winnipeg recently.

CANADA

ALL-VE CONTACT CONTEST

January 15, 16, 17, 1938

This contest is sponsored by the VE Operators' Association, and is open to all VE stations. Contacts may be made on any band, either c.w.-c.w., 'phone-'phone, or c.w.-'phone. For proof of contact each station shall transmit the frequency in kcs. being used at the time of contact. No contact may be counted unless frequency is both transmitted and received. The same station may be worked more than once and count as a different station provided the contact is made on another band.

Scoring: For each contact with a station in the same province *one point* shall be counted. For each contact with a station in an adjoining province *two points* shall be counted. For each contact with a station in the second province away *three points* shall be counted, etc. Thus, a VE3 contact with Alberta shall count four points. A VE2 contact with Alberta shall count five points. No contact shall count made with a station in the same town or city, or with a station within a radius of five miles of your town or city. For this contest Newfoundland shall be considered as a province adjoining Nova Scotia on the East. Prince Edward Island shall be considered as between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Thus a contact between VE2 and VO shall count five points. The total number of points sahll be multiplied by the number of provinces worked, thus the maximum multiplier shall be 10. If not more than 75 watts input is used to the final stage of the transmitter your score after the province multiplier shall be multiplied by 1½. Date, Time, Transmitting Frequency, Station Worked, Province, Frequency Received, and Points shall be the headings of each column on the log to be submitted. Logs must be postmarked not later than January 30th and should be sent to the Secretary, VE Operators' Ass'n, VE3GT, 46 Dunvegan Road, Toronto, Ont. Members of the VE Operators' Ass'n may take part in the contest but shall not be eligible for any prizes.

The contest shall run from 4:00 P.M. E.S.T., January 15th until 3:00 A.M. E.S.T., January 17th, 1938.

Traffic: VE4AAW 210 BG 6.

SASKATCHEWAN—SCM, Wilfred Skaife, VE4EL—The Moose Jaw gang had its first club meeting of the season Oct. 25th and will hold one every second Monday from that date. New officers: pres., Austin Capper; vice-pres., Arthur Chesworth; secy.-treas., Mervin Pickford; act. man., Fred Kyosnish, AIE. UN is active on 14 Mc. EF is using grid modulation on 1.75-Mc. 'phone with 5 watts input. ES is on 14 and 3.9-Mc. 'phone with 40 watts input. WF will be on 14 and 7-Mc. c.w. in near future. PV is looking for vibrator power supply to use with 6V6 crystal osc. ABF is getting out well on 3.5 and 7 Mc. with '01A and vibrator supply. ACC is going to use 53 into '46. VZ is going to build Jones exciter. CQ has been made Alternate Trunk Line operator. LY wishes to be O.P.S.; he uses 6A6 P.P. crystal osc. into '10 into P.P. '10's. Our old timer, Val Mock, now VE5ACO, reports from Hyder, Alaska. "X" marks the spot where your report would have appeared if you had sent it in. UK gets out well on 14-Mc. 'phone but is going to use 6L6 osc. into 807 buffer into two T20's. EL gets out poor to fair on 14-Mc. 'phone. ACR still has a nice burble on his modulation. XL gets out well with grid mod. 14-Mc. 'phone. Manly Haines, 5MQ, wants to be remembered to the old gang in this Section.

Traffic: VE4CM 130 CQ 83 EL 5 KJ 2 MX 1.

MARITIME DIVISION

MARITIME—SCM, A. M. Crowell, VE1DQ—Nova Scotia: MK, the local H.A.R.C. station, is now active. FQ made his first South African 'phone contact. AW received some nice reports from VU land on his 14-Mc. 'phone. DB gets out well on 14-Mc. c.w. EK has been DX hunting in the wee hours. DQ completed the signal squisher, getting S8 from the first G. EP was active in the SS. MF has been doing some brass pounding on 14 Mc. New Brunswick: Interesting dope on the Moncton gang via EV: LP is doing FB with 7 watts input on 3.5 Mc. JU changed QTH to Hillsboro, N. B. We hear from G2AV that GL has been putting the 14-Mc. 'phone over there of late. Nice work, Bill. IJ hits 7 Mc. with a pair of '46's push-pull. IL is rebuilding. EV had a pleasant visit from W2JMH. GI and FF have been transferred to Ottawa. Sorry to lose you, boys. LO, at Woodstock, with 20 watts input from dynamotor to 6L6 tri-tet, jumps into the much-needed traffic breach and is now in line for O.R.S. Interesting dope from the VO boys via VO1W: VO1A has the All-Star 400-watt 'phone and c.w. kit nearly completed. 1B is experimenting on low-power 'phone. 1C's rig is 42 crystal and 6L6 with 25 watts. 1D has new Super Skyrider. 1G expects to come back now that he is in town again. 1H has second Junior operator. Congrats, "Pop." 1I is doing portable mobile work on 28 Mc. from the car, also active on 14-Mc. 'phone and 7 Mc. 1J is considering to merge with 1H on 56-Mc. portable-mobile. 1K is adding an 807 to his 6L6 crystal oscillator and heading for 28 Mc. 1L is now "Daddy." 1M is active on 7 Mc. 1O has gone to Newfoundland Airport and expects to be on the air soon. 1P is active on 14-Mc. 'phone and 7 Mc. 1U has gone crystal-controlled with a 6L6. 1W is using a 6L6 crystal, 6L6 buffer and pair in P.P. final, 60 watts. 1X has 6L6 crystal, 6L6 buffer and pair '10's final, 80 watts on 14-Mc. 'phone. 1Y is working good DX on 14-Mc. c.w. with 10 watts input and Skyrider. 1Z is settling down to the building of a 6L6 oscillator. 2D expects to be on 'phone this winter. 2J is active on 'phone and 7-Mc. c.w. 2N is on 14-Mc. 'phone occasionally. 2S and 4K hold regular QSO's with each other on 3.5 Mc. Sympathy is extended to 2Z on the death of his XYL. Ish of VO3P was in St. John's for a couple of weeks and visited the N.A.R.A. headquarters as well as the hams. 3X is to be congratulated on his W.A.C., making the second in Nfld. 4A is active on 'phone with his Gross. 4C is on 7 Mc., working 1I daily. 6D (Six ducks) is active on 14-Mc. 'phone with 200 watts. 6B uses crystal-controlled 6L6, modulated by 6L6. The annual Convention of the N.A.R.A. was held at the Octogan on November 11th. All the local hams were present as well as 3X, who came to St. John's to attend. Also present was the Secretary of the Department of Post and Telegraphs. A swell time was had by all—1H drew the 807. Later in the evening he auctioned it off and 1P got it. The Committee elected to hold office for the following year: 1H, 1K, 1J, 1L 1M, 1Y. At 12 o'clock the gang were invited to 1H.

Traffic: VE1MK 36 LO 14 KB 13.

ONTARIO DIVISION

ONTARIO—SCM, Fred H. B. Saxon, VE3SG—R.M.'s: 3DU, 3GT, 3MB, 3QK, 3TM, 3WK. ABW is going to England as Marconi operator. The Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford gangs will be very sorry to lose Jeff. DU can go places on 3.5, 14 and 28 Mc., but seems to have no luck on 7 Mc. HI is working DX with new vertical antenna. ACO is on again after being off for a year. WM is rebuilding. ADC is on 14-Mc. 'phone. AQF, AQG, AQJ and AQK are new in London. Welcome, men, and greetings from the whole Section. WP has gone to 14 Mc. KC, TN, GV and AJE are active on 7 Mc. AEV is on 14-Mc. 'phone. DU was a visitor at VZ, WK and SG, also Brantford Hamfest, while on vacation. Incidentally, gang, that Brantford Hamfest was a knockout! HV in Smooth Rock Falls is taking over the northern Ontario link in the Trans-Canada Trunk Line. AJB is carrying a nice bunch of schedules. LB, HP, VU, AGC, AKK, AOG, AQB, APZ, ABV and 9AT are active in Chatham. HP sent in cards for W.A.C. and W.A.S. ANO has 59 crystal osc., 46 buffer-doubler, and '10 final. Latest O.R.S. appointment is "Daddy" Dawes, 3NM, ex-2BB. AMB has 53 crystal osc., 46 buffer-doubler and T20 final with 60 watts in. RB had 23 visitors on afternoon of Brantford Hamfest, and reporter from local paper, who interviewed W8LTU, gave amateur radio a fine write-up. Ex-3FP, now 9BW of Windsor, motored 175 miles to the hamfest and stayed overnight with RB. TM and OI motored down from Leamington for the hamfest. DH has been handling traffic from the MacGregor Arctic Expedition in Greenland. SS is in Toronto studying for commercial ticket.

Traffic: VE3VA 216 SG 176 AJB 79 WK 66 TM 54 GT 53 OI 50 NM 35 MB 29 AU 28 DH 24 VC 18 VD 12 CP-AND 9 QB 8 PE-ZE 7 LI 5 NC-LG 4 SS 3 DU 1 VE9AL 17.

QUEBEC DIVISION

QUEBEC—SCM, Stan Comach, VE2EE—The Division offers its condolences to VE2BG and family on the death of Tommy's father. New officers of Quebec Radio Club: pres., AB; vice-pres., LE; secy.-treas., HL. AB and EY made a trip to New York and Philadelphia recently. HL erected a couple of new poles. IT is back on the air. DU visited the Quebec gang. NI and his XYL also visited Quebec. BW is back on with increased power. HL was in contact with VE1GR for four and a half hours recently, while five chess players in Quebec tested their skill against five players of the Bluenose Chess Club. Congrats are in order for DR; Bill has a new YL op. The Produced in Canada Exhibition was aided in its Radio Dept. by two ham stations; VE2DN, the French Club, utilized the transmitter from JY, while the S.C.M.'s transmitter did duty for the M.A.R.C. Many messages were handled, and thanks are extended to those who assisted so nobly on the receiving end; they include CA, GA, BG, EX, BO, ID, HL, AG, CH, HT, AB, EC and CX. To the boys who assisted in operating both of the Sun Life stations we extend our thanks also. BU has completed new transmitter, band switching in all stages except the final. LU has been busy handling traffic. HP erected new 40-foot pole in an adjoining field. BO has put up an 8JK beam. EC visited his old home in Grand Mère. G6WQ was visitor at Bo, and Geoff brought him down to see the S.C.M. KM is on 14 Mc. with a nice clean signal. EW built a new modulator. DQ is still getting more than his share of DX. KA is doing well by himself also. AA has a brand-new NC-100X. BV is doing well on 14-Mc. 'phone from Valois. AP has purchased a Comet Super-Pro. AX contemplates using 14-Mc. 'phone again. We understand that CU is due to join the ranks of the Benedicts very shortly. Congrats, John. FY has been keeping schedules with 3NM, and Daddy visited LC and the gang some few weeks ago. IY has bought two T-20's for his final. The doctor has granted HT a permit to operate once again.

Traffic: VE2EE 210 ID 78 CA 27 BG 32 EC 20 AB 24 DR 42 IN 11 BU 9 LU 86 HT 30 KF 25 LC 65.

(Continued on page 84)

CORRESPONDENCE

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I.F. and Images

74 Wood St., Pottersville, Mass.

Editor, *QST:*

Congratulations to George Grammer on his article in September *QST*, "Pick Your Spot on the Neighbors' Supers." He rang the bell, but did not go far enough. How about picking an i.f. which will not throw an image from any ham band into the b.c. band? It is a well-known fact that there are more amateur stations than any other type in the United States, and it seems that manufacturers should design receivers which would eliminate images from this widespread source.

A well-known manufacturer of communication receivers for amateurs has just announced a new receiver with 1560-kc. i.f. If the advantages of the higher-frequency i.f. are as outstanding as claimed, many manufacturers of all-wave receivers will soon be using it. When b.c. receivers come out with 1560-kc. i.f., may the F.C.C. have mercy on us, because most of the high-power boys on 75 and 80 meters will be tangled with the b.c. gang. *Please* don't let things get started *that way.*

An i.f. of 1725 kc. is not far removed from 1560 kc., *but* we will have *no images* to bother our neighbors with new receivers. Granted, we will still have harmonic beats, but that is better than beats plus images.

I think A.R.R.L. should get this thought around where it will do the most good.

—*S. W. Thomas, W11XO*

On the November Editorial

84 Cortland St., Norwich, N. Y.

Editor, *QST:*

One of the best editorials I have seen in a long time in the November issue.

I am glad someone has taken a new slant on the subject.

—*J. B. Frye, W8IY*

De Luz, Calif.

Editor, *QST:*

Just got through reading your editorial in November *QST*. Also have read "Adding Ideas to Ham Radio," by W6EP. I think the two go together very nicely. With these two articles as a foundation stone we should start a movement to put operating on a higher plane. . . .

—*E. C. Richman, W6MSN*

1150 Bland St., Bluefield, W. Va.

Editor, *QST:*

Both the regular editorial and the one in the Operating News are extraordinarily good, but how many of the thick skulls are they really going to penetrate? You have probably already heard a mighty chorus of howls from guys incensed at the League ordering them to throw away their old equipment, not understanding the spirit in which it was written. Then, being an incurable pessimist, I can't see how you are going to beat any decent and up-to-date operating practices into the domes of most of the guys.

I read somewhere an editorial on something that made an unforgettable impression on me. It was to the effect that you can take almost any respectable, law-abiding citizen and upon placing him under the wheel of a high-powered automobile, he is automatically transformed into a homicidal maniac, with no thought for anyone else and very little for himself. Sometimes I suspect that a lot of the hams are much the same way when they sit down to their operating tables. Regardless of oft-repeated admonitions, they persist with long CQ's, long calls, no bk-in, overmodulation, highest power for local work, r.a.c. notes, and whatever else they think will bring them results, with no consideration for others and with no understanding that they are really getting nowhere. . . .

Well, what am I going to do about it? Nothing of any importance, of course. The answer, as every intelligent person knows, lies in that (at present) unattainable panacea for crime, alcohol, sex relations, eugenics, religion, and all the other problems that beset humanity—"education of the masses."

For my own part, though, I might mention a few principles which I advocate, and follow fairly closely myself.

First, a realization that it is not necessary to spend a lot of money on a station. If more fellows would take pride in how good a signal they could get out of a few dollars' worth of junk, instead of how fine and powerful a rig they can own, they themselves would be much happier and the rest of the world a lot better off. (On second thought, maybe this doesn't apply to the radio manufacturers!)

Second, a bit of sensible operating. This covers a lot of territory, such as using judgment in calling, using abbreviations and forms where desirable, and at other times using a real conversational style, on voice or any speed code. It also covers another principle which might well stand out by itself. That is, knowing fairly well what is on the band in which you are operating, especially on your own frequency, and never deliberately causing serious interference with anyone. The bands may be pretty well crowded, but there should always be some place you can operate. This doesn't mean a clear channel, but it does cover such things as calling CQ in the middle of an organized net.

Third, attending as many amateur meetings as circumstances can be stretched to permit. This includes belonging to a club if possible. . . .

—E. W. Meador, W8EWM

SWL QSL

1502 West Ave., Austin, Texas

Editor, *QST:*

Something should be said and *done* about the fast-growing nuisance of cards from short-wave listeners *within the United States*. What started as a legitimate and even laudable way for beginners to break into the game has now become a big-time way for every b.c.l. with an all-wave receiver to obtain a lot of QSL cards to impress his visitors. The s.w.l. card printers, not adverse to the situation, have made things worse by printing and widely advertising cheap, rubber-stamp s.w.l. cards.

There is still some excuse for foreign s.w.l. reports that might let an operator know his signals were getting into a DX point which he had been unable to contact; however, the "signal report" of the American s.w.l. is now merely an excuse for the aggressive demand for a QSL that invariably follows. In the first place, any operator on the higher frequency bands (14 and 28 Mc. are most used by s.w.l.'s) with a ten-watt transmitter and a piece of wire strung out to the back fence knows that his signals will, under decent conditions, reach each coast. Then, too, the s.w.l. always sends his card to the *loudest* instead of the *weakest* signal he can hear, and it has been my personal experience that the majority of the s.w.l. cards I receive are from points *closer* than the station they report my contact with!

Granted, then, that in making a "report" the s.w.l. is simply asking the station operator to do him a favor and *give* him a QSL card. At first thought a one- or two-cent radio card seems a small enough thing to ask for. But consider my experience (which is only the experience of all other active amateurs) where I receive on an average of from five to ten s.w.l. cards from within the United States every day. Less than ten percent include any return postage, so it becomes evident that cards and stamps to answer all s.w.l. cards would be from three to five dollars every month. The actual expense is only one item, however, and the time necessary to fill out, address, and mail such a stack of cards would make a sizeable dent in my available operating time. It is clearly evident that the "simple request" of the s.w.l. for a card is *not* such a simple matter when considered in its entirety!

It seems to me that the logical thing to do is to discourage such s.w.l. practices by wide publicity in *QST* in order to prevent the unpleasantness associated with the amateur's necessary refusal to answer such s.w.l. cards. Perhaps if the s.w.l. addict is made to realize just *what* he is asking he will have the courtesy to refrain from making pointless "signal reports!"

—W. T. Caswell, Jr., W5BB

Lima Center, Wis.

Editor, *QST:*

Am I interested in reports saying I am QSA5 R9 in adjacent places? It is quite obvious that easily half of the cards sent are not for the purpose of helping the amateur concerned but to get a large collection. Only a very few are appreciated and they are not always the DX cards. A case in point: One amateur was trying to get on 20-meter 'phone. He called many and called plenty of CQ's. Cards came in soon indicating that he had landed on 40 meters and that he was R9 in quite a few places on 'phone. Unusual DX or anything that may interest the amateur in improving his rig are appreciated but 95 per cent of the s.w.l.'s received help only Uncle Sam. . . .

—Clinton E. Gates, W9KBT

53 East 7th St., Holland, Mich.

Editor, *QST:*

Recently there were a few articles in the Correspondence section regarding the use of W9-SWL on the short-wave listener's cards. I agree 100 per cent with the gang as well as the F.C.C. that this should not be used by short-wave listeners on their cards.

However, here is the entire solution to the matter for all concerned. If short-wave listeners desire to signify their call letter district in which they happen to live they should put on their cards "SWL-W9," or whatever district they happen to be from. Notice the W9 comes last, *not first*. It is entirely wrong to put the W9 first but there can be no objection to it being placed *after* the "SWL."

—Rus Sakkers, W8DED

Manufacturers, Take Note

Wood St., Tuckerton, N. J.

Editor, *QST:*

In building a new rig one casts a look over available material in his junk box and among his unused parts. That's where the trouble begins. You pick up a condenser and then you check to find its break-down voltage and its maximum and minimum capacity. You pore over the catalogues and look at the pictures, but when you find the condenser pictured and look over the numbers you cannot tell which is which, whether it is 35 $\mu\mu$fd. or 50 $\mu\mu$fd. or 75 $\mu\mu$fd. Ah, you will count the plates! But then when you know the number of plates the specifications in the catalogue give everything but that! The writer has now on the bench two Cardwells, three Hammarlunds, two Nationals and three Buds, but, armed with a book-shelf of catalogues, he has not been able to tell which is which. On the other hand he must find out before he goes ahead with the construction. Please, Mr. Manufacturer, stamp on the condenser—not on the box so quickly lost—the break-down voltage, the minimum and maximum capacities and, if you expect to keep the same system of numbering for more than one season, you might stamp the number also. But, come short-wave or long, magnetic storms or disturbing spots on the sun, please, Mr. Manufacturer, stamp on your condensers the capacities and the ratings.

—H. H. Lippincot, W2DH/3

1715—1800 Dead?

57 Strathcona Ave., S., Hamilton, Ont.

Editor, *QST:*

I have just finished reading another letter about what should be done with the 1715- to 1800-kc. part of the 160-meter band. There have been many lamentations about there being no activity in that part of the band. It would seem to me that it is about time that some of the kickers bought good receivers. Besides the c.w. that is allowed there the part from 1750 to 2000 is allotted to Canadian amateurs for 'phone.

There are quite a number of fellows active in that part of the band. The fact that it has been branded as dead and that it is exceedingly difficult to contact an American station would lead me to believe that most of the fellows never tune there.

There are several very good reasons why we cannot compete with American stations in the power race, and therefore we feel that we are entitled to that part of the band. Two of the best are: The legal power limit in Canada is 500 watts, and the prices of equipment are much higher in Canada.

So instead of declaring 1715–1800 dead, how about tuning

(*Continued on page 58*)

At this season it seems to be the custom for advertisers to show a picture of Santa Claus, preferably climbing down a chimney with a suitably labeled package in his pack. We have never done much along this line, partly because it is not at all clear to us how the Old Gentleman would manage to climb through an array of antennas at midnight, to say nothing of the reindeer. Yet he does, of course, and if the messages from those arrays tell us anything, he gets a warm reception. From all over the world on Christmas Eve we pick up messages of Christmas Greeting.

So although we do not appoint the Old Gentleman officially as our salesman plenipotentiary it is not because we lack the Christmas feeling. We appreciate his work deeply, and extend to him our best wishes and fullest cooperation.

The little stamp on this page expresses Christmas in print as well as any way we know. Amateur Radio, by eliminating the barriers of distance, expresses Christmas by the spoken word the best way we know. As in the past, we will be on the air Christmas Eve to greet as many of our friends as may be. To those we may not reach, we send our greetings now: Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

JAMES MILLEN

Correspondence

(*Continued from page 56*)

there and hearing what is there and giving us a chance to work you and enjoy 160, too.

—*J. Camden, VE3GZ*

Reminiscing

110 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, *QST:*

I have just fallen heir to a stack of historic *QST's* of the *post bellum period*, including the "re-opening issue" of June, 1919.

What a laugh one can get out of comparing the "latest spark-gap machine" with the ultra-modern streamlined console rigs of to-day. Also in comparing the organization and workmanship of the slightly amateurish monthly of that time with the ultra-modern professionally-styled magazine of to-day.

Personally I believe the ham of the home-made spark-gap days got more real enjoyment and real knowledge from his unartistic dust trap that was spread out in pieces on the work bench over half the time for repairs and new improvements, and his *QST* with semi-jumbled type and home-made pictures, than we new beginners of to-day do with our commercially-made receivers and transmitters that require no fixing and our *QST* of perfect type, retouched studio photos (Heaven forbid! No photograph appearing in *QST* is, as a matter of policy, in fairness to readers, ever re-touched.—EDITOR.) and draftmen's charts and working drawings.

Personally I am finding a much more human element in the *QST's* of the spark-gap period. Perhaps that is because I was not able to grow up with radio and my knowledge and thought processes are still on a par with the early days.

This is truly a revolutionary era since all the old standards have been discarded, not only in radio, but in all lines of science, art and government, and new ones are attempting to take their places. Psychologically we never remain at rest; we either retrogress or progress.

Radio has advanced as rapidly as any one of the other modern inventions and *QST* has kept in step.

—*Inez de Lhorbe Miller*

Good Fortune

P. O. Box 10, Castlemaine, Victoria

Editor, *QST:*

As a foreign amateur it makes me smile to hear the wrangling and arguing that goes on in the ranks of the hams in the U.S.A.

Just what do the fellows want over there? They seem to have everything that a ham could wish—splendid receivers, splendid transmitters and a kilowatt to play with. Within limits they can play merry hell with the neighbor's b.c.l. receiver next door, handle third party messages till the cows come home, and generally act the fool over 14-Mc. 'phone.

They all remind me of the two-year-old youngster who, having seen the moon one bright evening, howls, kicks and fights to get it.

It's a great pity that 85% could not be brought to some out of the way spot where radio parts were 150% dearer than they are in U.S.A., where at least 75% of the parts required were unobtainable, where third-party traffic was prohibited and the maximum input to the final stage was 25 watts. Then, perhaps, they would have something to moan about. Such places do certainly exist and the description is not mere imagination. . . .

—*Gordon Weynton, VE3XU*

Another "Message From Garcia"

Calle 13, No. 97 Vedado, Habana, Cuba

Editor, *QST:*

Was very glad to do your acquaintance in Radio Club last night Sunday evening Mr. Warner. Tnx vy for your kind words. Pse make me a favor when you back up to home. After my letter to Mr. Dixie Jones was impressed into pages of *QST* August issue mani hammers has wrote and messaged me to offering help to breaking and learn the English tongue. I appraise the kindness dully but wid present help I do fb.

Knew ebb in level tide of pocketbook impossible to give thank you to each one and so pse give thank you to you kindly.

—S. E. Garcia, CM2AO

Xceptional YL

225 West 37th St., New York City

Editor, *QST:*

Just two years ago I became a licensed ham and like many newcomers made observations of what was said and done on the air.

In most friendly fashion I would say that I took exception to the term "XYL," as it appeared to me to sound like "ex-YL." I inaugurated the use of the term "Xceptional YL" and, each time I used it, I was asked for an explanation.

I feel that if these girls who are our wives will tolerate what they have when the old radio bug bites, then they should be so termed. . . .

In my particular case I am most fortunate that my Xceptional YL is Mrs. W2JZX in her own right, and she is as fully wrapped up in the art as I am.

While writing I would wish to compliment you upon the efficiency of the organization. The longer I have been a member, the more convinced I am of the fact that the F.C.C. is the father of amateur radio and the A.A.R.L. is the mother who nurtures and cares constantly for her children.

—S. J. Grossman, W2JDG

1811 Sunset Blvd., Houston, Texas

Editor, *QST:*

> WANTED
>
> Used gas fired Arco boiler and hot water radios, must be in A-1 condition. Reply P. O. Box 272, Houston, Texas.

The above Want-Ad from a Houston paper came to me from the local fire kindler and has me in such a state of agitation that I hasten to inquire whence came this new ether walloper. . . .

I have been a ham for the past twenty years and have always paid my bill to the light company for juice consumed to run the rig, and here it seems you sorta get the gas company and the water works together and get all the power you need. How does this dern thing work? How many watts per gallon can a fellow put on the air, and does the water hafta be boiling, or will just luke-warm liquid throw it into a state of oscillation sufficient to put out a CQ? . . .

I guess you wonder why all this intense interest on my part, but you see I work for a pipe-line company that handles natural gas, the Houston Pipe Line Company, and natcherly they are interested in anything that is going to promote the sale of natural gas. If this here contrapshun is just as good as the electrical species, why I wanta go proposition all the brothers here. We must have more than a hundred and fifty hams in Houston from all the key thumps and harmonics a fella hears whenever he turns on his receiver, and if I could just buy up some of these here good A-1 secondhand gas-fired jobs and sorta get the boys in the habit of using gas instead of electricity, the boss might give me a $2.50 raise and I could subscribe to *QST* for another whole year.

Of course I guess you guys know all about these calorific aqueous apparatii, and if you have any recent hookups please send me full instructions including what size pipe to use and what kind of a valve is best to key it with to stop chirp. It goes to show you how much of a rut a guy will get into. Here these hot-water jobs have been out long enough for them to have a secondhand value, provid'n' they are in A-1 condition, and I never heard of them before. In fact I never knew there was any connection between boiler tubes and radio tubes before. Anyhow, me 'an the gas-house gang are sure interested, and I can't blame that guy with the high-powered post office box from wantin' to buy one, if I find any myself I'll send 'em in so you will know just exactly what this is all about. Only trouble is I don't know when these hot water jobs are in A-1 condition and might send you sompin that would blow up the lab before you could tell what you had.

—Dave Harrell, W5CVQ

Briefs

56-Mc. Tests

In connection with the R.S.G.B. 56-Mc. International Contest (see page 53, Dec. '37 *QST*) W9FM suggests definite schedules in order to increase the possibility of DX contacts. 10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. EST on each Saturday and Sunday from January 15th to February 27th is the schedule to be observed. G's and other DX stations will transmit during the first 15 minutes, W's during the second 15 minutes, etc. Your call should be transmitted often to aid identification. If QSO's become possible on any date, the schedule should be abandoned.

W9FM suggests the above mainly for Europe and Africa. He proposes that the Australian schedule be at about 4:00 P.M. (your local time) each Saturday and the South American schedule at 4:00 P.M. each Sunday.

W8OKC will run a series of tests on 57-Mc. c.w. every Wednesday during February at 3:00 P.M. EST. Transmitter will consist of a 6L6 osc., using a 28-Mc. crystal, a TZ20 doubling to 56 Mc., a T55 buffer and a pair of T55's with 450 watts input.

W1KH will transmit on 56.2-Mc. c.w. from 11:00 A.M. to 11:15 A.M. EST each Sunday for the next four months, according to the November T & R Bulletin. He will listen for c.w. replies from 11:15 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. EST.

—···—

Amateur radio beat commercial cables and wire services recently on delivery of a message from Hawaii to General Gibbs, former Chief Signal Officer. Originating at K6OGD, the message was relayed by W2BCX to W2OQ, who made delivery before same had been effected by commercial channels.

Hints and Kinks

(Continued from page 44)

vide about 10 mils keep-alive current for the lamps; the required resistance is then 3300 ohms; 3000 or 3500 ohms may be used. At no load, the current through the lamps will be approximately 40 mils with 3300 ohms dropping resistance; the screen voltage, however, will remain at 300 volts. The cost of this system should be even less, since no filter is required.

—Donald Carr, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Hamdom

(Continued from page 38)

activity, whether it's a domestic or DX contest, has placed among the 25 high on the Navy Day broadcast, and still has time to be WAC and go after all the new countries he can get. Right now the rig has a pair of 211's in the final on 80–40–20–10, and just to ensure that he gets enough brass-pounding he holds down a commercial operating job during his spare time.

Circuit Elements in Television

(Continued from page 34)

by misalignment of the i.f. circuits or by improper choice of constants that form *RC* circuits, either between the internal resistance of the amplifying tubes with the internal capacity of its elements or in the coupling or decoupling circuits employed in the amplifier stages. The time constants of the circuit can be chosen so that they will be short enough or in some cases long enough

DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY KEEP OUT!

On the Way!!!

Soon RME will announce a new development in *ultra high* equipment. This new unit will be a decided step forward in the adaptation of a radio circuit to the reception of frequencies below 10 meters (above 30 megacycles).

We are not quite ready to announce deliveries on this unit nor to give you any details, but from preliminary laboratory reports, you may be assured that the operation of the equipment is far in advance of anything now available.

And this is the best news . . . ALL present owners of RME-69 Receivers will be doubly pleased that their selection of a receiver was a 69. They will be the ones to benefit most from the equipment to be announced. You, too, will want to own an RME-69 in order to take full advantage of the ultra high frequencies.

In the meantime, if you do not have an RME-69 and are contemplating the purchase of a new instrument, we would like to have you fully investigate this high-quality receiver. The RME-69 is *always* NEW, *always* UP-TO-DATE, *always* MODERN!

RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS PEORIA ILLINOIS

RME — 69

not to cause phase shift over the band which it is desired to pass.

Computation of expected phase shift and methods of experimentally determining its existance [2] are matters of considerable complexity and discussion of them will have to be postponed.

To proceed to the video amplifier shown in Fig. 6, we find that almost all circuit values are of importance — most of them having a direct influence on the ability of the amplifier to pass the necessary wide band of frequencies with negligible phase shift. The plate load resistor and inductance must be carefully proportioned to take care of high-frequency response and phase distortion while the R and C values in the decoupling circuit have an important influence on the low-frequency response. The coupling condenser C_7 must be substantially non-inductive up to the highest frequency to be passed and the placement of parts with respect to the chassis must be watched carefully to avoid unwanted capacities to ground. It might be mentioned that the decoupling resistors aid the low-frequency response because the reactance of the plate bypass condensers rise as the frequency falls, adding, in effect, the decoupling resistance in series with the anode loading resistance for the low frequencies.[3]

In the d.c. restoring circuit we find a characteristic of great importance in the time constant of the coupling condenser C_1 and resistor R_1 (Fig. 7). This time constant must be greater than the time required to scan one line and much less than the time to scan one field or half frame. The operation of this circuit could be described in this fashion: The signal appearing in the anode circuit or in the plate circuit of the last video stage will have pedestals riding above the video signal. These pedestals will be rising and falling with the average brightness of the transmitted picture. The higher the amplitude of these pedestals the more negative they will be. Therefore, they will bias the cathode of the diode sufficiently negative so that current will flow from cathode to anode, effectively charging the coupling condenser positive and with it, the grid of the cathode-ray tube. This charging of the coupling condenser will continue until the cathode of this d.c. restoring diode is no longer sufficiently negative to produce any current flow. At this time the average brightness of the background of the picture will have been set. This will require approximately 10 lines of the picture but as the average brightness does not change very quickly, this will be fast enough. Should there be a fall in the pedestal height due to a darker background being transmitted the charge in the coupling condenser will leak off through R_1 until the diode again begins to draw current. Once more equilibrium is reached and the new average brightness of the picture set. So we find the resistor leaking off the charge from the grid of the cathode-ray tube when the amplitude of the pedestal falls and

[2] "Television Engineering," by J. C. Wilson, page 210.
[3] R. L. Freeman and J. D. Schantz, Video Amplifier Design, *Electronics*, August, 1937.

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A Real Champion in every class! Open for a battle to a long-life finish in any Transmitter. Wonderful records with a long unbroken string of victories over Kid QRM, Socko QRN, etc. Easy to excite to full battling strength. Although they are the true Champs they will do their stuff for you at most reasonable prices. Guaranteed to please all. Let the Taylor Champions do your battling and you'll win—every time.

Get the best action from the Taylor Champions. Let the 866's supply the power. Over 25,000 doing valiant work in Rigs the world over. Insist on TAYLOR 866's.

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the diode charging up the condenser when the pedestal amplitude rises. Thus, in effect we toe up the pedestals to approximately the same point.

Since we have already discussed the operation of the synchronizing impulse separator circuit, it will only be necessary to mention that the various resistor values are important in maintaining the diode cathode at potentials suited to permit operation only when synchronizing pulses arrive and not during the time when picture detail is being received. The values of R_{13} and C_8 in Fig. 7 are important because the resulting time constant permits separation of the high from the low frequency pulses.

These details of typical circuits are, of course, intended chiefly to illustrate some of the methods available. A receiver built along these general lines might well be the basis of preliminary experimental work. It is interesting to note that irrespective of whether the d.c. is transmitted by a change in pedestal height, as in the present RCA transmissions from Empire State, or whether the average brightness is transmitted by modulating the carrier height, as is done in England and may be done experimentally here, the d.c. restoring circuit described can be made to function. Similarly, whether the synchronizing impulses are narrow, vertical or serrated, the synchronizing circuit described will operate with similar effectiveness. There remains only one other likely change — the polarity of the transmission. This change in polarity can be followed quickly by reversing the cathode for the anode in the diode second detector or, better still, by cutting in an extra stage of video amplification. In other words, the receiver would be capable of operation with all the possible types of transmission used in this country and abroad.

Cairo

(*Continued from page 23*)

similar act in 1912 but that, also, is of no concern to us.

Nevertheless, the year 1912 is highly significant from our standpoint, for in that year three things happened: first, our Senate finally ratified the 1906 Berlin agreement; second, we participated in the 1912 London radio conference and signed the resulting treaty (it was promptly ratified early in 1913); third, the United States wrote its very first radio legislation. This was the so-called 1912 Law, under which we were to operate for the next fifteen years.

Now, we want to direct particular attention to this law because this is the one of which it has been said that it granted amateurs all the territory from 200 meters down, for their own exclusive use. Did it? Let us examine that law and see.

To begin with general considerations, it may be said that the law required that henceforth all transmitting stations in the United States must be licensed. Authority to issue licenses was

delegated to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. There were sections calling for the use of a pure and a sharp wave, etc., one requiring listeners to observe the secrecy of messages, provision for punishment of violation of the regulations or the transmission of false distress calls. No individual services were defined except our old familiar stand-bys from international treaties, the coastal stations and ship stations.

This is all fine, but what about wavelength assignments, and particularly that part of the law giving amateurs 200 meters and down? All right, here goes for the wavelength assignments: the 300-meter wavelength was specified for general public service work, per the international agreements of 1906 and 1912. Furthermore, with one exception, all stations were authorized to use any wavelength they chose, provided they stayed below 600 or above 1600 meters—this again, being simply a duplication of the international specification of the time. Now, plenty of readers have by this time noticed that phrase "with one exception." Yep, that exception is the dusky gent in the woodpile about which there has been so much controversy; that exception is the one that is supposed to have given hams everything from 200 meters down. To end the suspense, we will quote that article, in full. Here it is:

"General Restrictions on Private Stations.

"Fifteenth. No private or commercial station not engaged in the transaction of *bona fide* commercial business by radio communication or in experimentation in connection with the development and manufacture of radio apparatus for commercial purposes shall use a transmitting wavelength exceeding two hundred meters, or a transformer input exceeding one kilowatt, except by special authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor contained in the license of the station: *Provided:* That the owner or operator of a station of the character mentioned in this regulation shall not be liable for a violation of the requirements of the third [1] and fourth [2] regulations to the penalties of one hundred dollars or twenty-five dollars, respectively, provided in this section, unless the person maintaining or operating such station shall have been notified in writing that the said transmitter has been found, upon tests conducted by the Government, to be so adjusted as to violate the third and fourth regulations, and opportunity has been given to said owner or operator to adjust said transmitter in conformity with said regulations."

(Following this was regulation No. 16, stating that any station of the above class within 5 nautical miles of a naval or military station had to keep under 200 meters and under *one-half* kilowatt in power.)

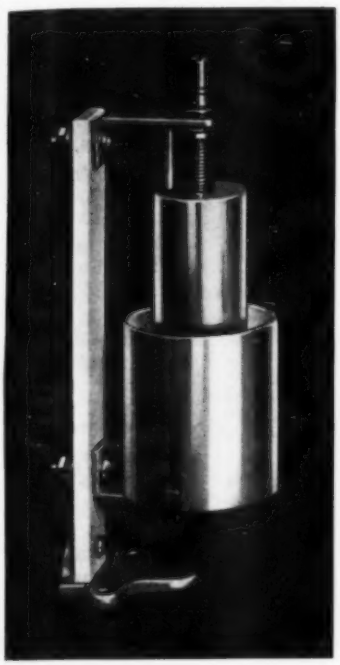
Well, gang, there she is! And, it may be said, that's all that was said on the subject, in the 1912 law.

Now, did this grant amateurs the exclusive use of the territory below two hundred meters? Alas, it did not! To begin with, this was not a grant of privilege to certain classes of stations; it was, instead, a restriction. Unless certain stations were engaged in transacting business, or developing apparatus in that connection, they couldn't go above 200 meters.

Were amateurs the only ones so restricted?

[1] The third regulation required the use of a "pure wave."
[2] The fourth regulation required the use of a "sharp wave."

★ Only Johnson has it!



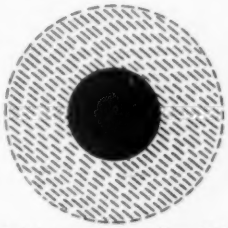
The Johnson Type "N" is the only neutralizing condenser for low C tubes that has all of these important features:

1. **Extremely small mounting space.**
2. **Constant voltage rating over full capacity range.**
3. **4 to 1 capacity ratio accommodating an extremely wide assortment of tube types.**
4. **May be mounted vertically or HORIZONTALLY permitting panel adjustment if desired.**

Air-gap width is constant. No change in voltage rating over full range of adjustment. Changes in capacity are effected by moving the inner cup up and down on a micrometer screw.

New design saves space. Drawing shows comparative size of Type "N" and "pancake" neutralizing condenser of same capacity and breakdown rating.

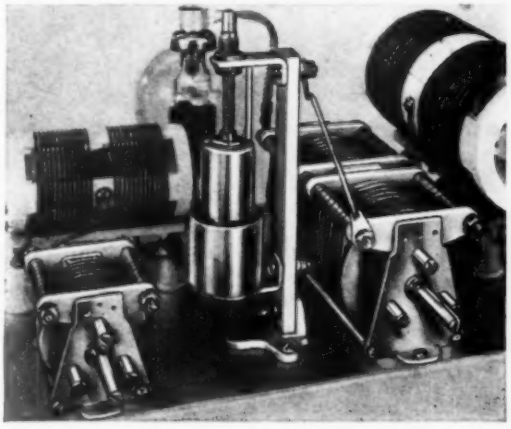
Three sizes of the Type "N" accommodate every type of low C tube popular with the amateur. ***And look at the price!***



Solid area—Johnson Type 'N'
Shaded area—'Pancake' Type

Cat. No.	To Neutralize	Spacing	Max.	Min.	Cup. Diam.	List
N125	T20, T55, 35T, 808, etc.	.125"	13	2.25	1.35"	$3.25
N250	805, 100T, T125, etc.	.250"	13	3.0	1.75"	4.50
N375	250T, T200, 806, etc.	.375"	13	3.5	2.2"	6.00

Johnson offers other genuine transmitting condensers of small size. The Types "E" and "F" when used with the Type "N" and other suitable components, permit extremely compact construction as in the amplifier shown. Despite its small size, this amplifier will handle maximum rated input to such tubes as the T55, 35T, etc. All Johnson condensers have heavy aluminum plates buffed and rounded, phosphor bronze spring contacts, Alsimag 196 insulation, and many other expensive features . . . yet you'll find them priced with the lowest.



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● WASECA · MINNESOTA · U·S·A

Not at all; as a matter of fact, amateurs are not even mentioned, by name. Read the start of the quoted section; it will be seen that the restriction applies equally to private or commercial stations. If this section can be interpreted as granting amateurs "200 meters and down," it also grants certain classes of commercial station precisely the same privilege. However, it is important to note about this time that "private station" and "amateur station" are not the same. As we have already pointed out, the section doesn't mention amateurs as such. To be sure, amateurs at that time were classified as "private stations"—but so were a number of other classes! School and training stations were "private stations." So were most of what we now think of as "experimental" stations. Stations set up by a firm to enable it to conduct its own business between its various branches were private stations. About this time, it becomes apparent that between the broad interpretation of "private station" and the inclusion of that "or commercial" the Fifteenth regulation was meant to apply to virtually every station, unless it was conducting commercial business (or developing apparatus in that connection). Correct! It was!

Nor is that all; we point again to the fact that the section says only that the specified types of station cannot go above 200 meters (or over 1 kw.) without special authority. Well, how about the regular commercial stations that were allowed to operate above 200 meters; could they also go below 200 if they wished? The answer is that they could. The authority is contained in the second regulation, which we quote:

"Second. In addition to the normal sending wavelengths, all stations, except as provided hereinafter in these regulations, may use other sending wavelengths: *Provided* that they do not exceed 600 meters or that they do exceed 1600 meters . . . (there then follows some dope on use of pure and sharp wave) . . ." .

The only "except as provided hereinafter" contained in the law was the 15th section already quoted.

Let this, then, be said: the 1912 Law, to the extent that it gave amateurs the territory from 200 meters down, assigned precisely the same privileges, by law, to every other class of station in the country.

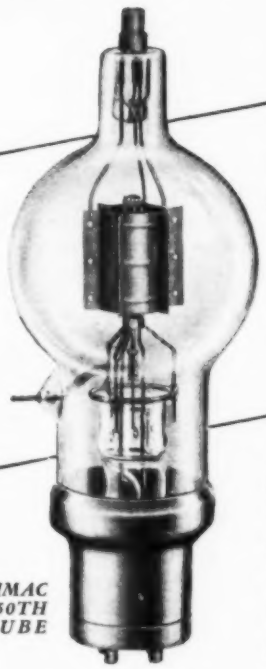
Except for a period during the War, when all radio stations were closed down, this is the law which we operated under for fifteen years. Incidentally, since another part of this law stated that stations should state their operating wavelengths in their applications, practically all amateurs before the War and for some years after gave "200 meters" as their operating wavelength, and then tried to edge up higher than that if they could get away with it! As a matter of interest, no amateur license issued in the United States ever stated that the licensee was entitled to use all the territory from 200 meters down.

Although not affecting any very large group of amateurs, special arrangements were effected during this time between the A.R.R.L. and the Department of Commerce whereby certain

Another Eimac Triumph!

A NEW TYPE Thoriated Filament

(Gives Greater Performance)



EIMAC 250TH TUBE

Tube failures led radio engineers to believe that high plate temperatures and high plate voltages placed certain limits upon filament emission. Eimac engineers exploded this myth by proving that* poor vacuum *was the cause for emission failures. The Eimac exhaust technique and proper use of tantalum, long ago lifted these limitations from thoriated tungsten filament.

But Eimac was not satisfied with this discovery, alone. Certain other negative characteristics still existed in the thoriated filament . . . low ratio of usable to "peak" plate current . . . "cranky" filament voltage . . . tubes going "flat" for no apparent reason. With the issue at hand, unclouded by "erratic getters" and poor vacuum, Eimac engineers soon discovered the "what and why" of these problems. Result . . . the *new type* Eimac thoriated filament, found in 35T, 100T, 250T, 450T, 750T and 1000UHF tubes. This filament, found in the many thousands of Eimac tubes produced during the past year, has definitely eliminated "premature" emission failures.

The unusual properties of this new type thoriated filament, allow Eimac tubes to carry higher ratings, more conservatively, than any contemporary tube of equal physical size. Specifically; the *new type* filament operates at a lower temperature than that employed previously, and all other forms of "cheating," such as under-processing, are avoided. This results in the highest possible thermionic efficiency plus longer filament life and uniformity. In addition, Eimac filament assemblies are distortion proof. Special construction makes it impossible for filament displacement to alter the characteristics of Eimac tubes.

Distortion proof filament assembly of Eimac 250TH.

Remember the "radical" Eimac design of three years ago? (Now copied by leading tube manufacturers.) And the use of tantalum? (An Eimac development now used by practically all tube companies.)

Well, this* new *thoriated filament* still is *exclusively Eimac, and is just one of the subtle engineering triumphs that make Eimac tubes so unusual in performance and stamina.

Eimac TUBES

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"above 200" wavelengths were made available to outstanding relay stations.

We have said that the 1912 law was the only one we had until the Communications Act of 1927 was passed. Now, it is apparent that nothing in the 1912 law creates special bands for the various services (we have quoted all the 1912 law which applied to wavelength grants or limitations), yet it is a fact that, three years before the 1927 international conference, amateurs in the U. S. were assigned specific bands of frequencies in the short-wave spectrum.

How come?

All right—brace yourself, for we suspect this will be news to many—those assignments were not made under law, they had no legal standing, and we had them solely on the basis of temporary and informal agreement with the other radio services of the United States.

Here's the story:

Following the 1912 law, nothing much happened to disturb the tranquillity of two-hundred-meter operation until around 1923, when a small group of amateurs (and commercials, too, if we are to be truthful) began going to the wavelengths well below two hundred, to see if they were feasible for communicating purposes. As we now know, they most certainly were, but it took a transatlantic QSO[3] to make the average ham believe it, at that time. An interesting sidelight here is that since all amateur stations at that time were required to specify their operating wavelengths, and since these were invariably of the order of 150, 175 or 200 meters, it was necessary for the first shortwavers to get special permission to operate on such wavelengths as 100, 90 and 60 meters—these not having been specified in the licenses!

At any rate, when the short waves began to demonstrate their worth around 1924, everybody in creation made a headlong rush for them. Remember: under the ancient 1912 law, still in effect at that time, every single service in the United States had equal rights with everyone else for the use of the short waves!

Now, keep a firm grip on everything up to this point while we backtrack a couple of years to 1922 to pick up some dope that is going to constitute part of our 1924 picture, when we finally unveil it.

Around 1922 it was apparent to the then Secretary of Commerce (Hoover), who was charged under the 1912 law with the duty of administering radio, that the law was hopelessly inadequate for existing conditions. A new law was badly needed, but Congress, with the same slowness which characterized its belated enactment of the original law, simply couldn't seem to get around to making one. So Secretary Hoover called the first of what came to be known as the "Hoover Conferences" at Washington, participated in by representatives of all the radio interests in the country, to see if some mutual agreements couldn't be worked out and some recommendations for the legislators evolved.

[3] 1MO–XAM (U. S.) with 8AB (France), Nov. 27, 1923.

Photo Courtesy G. E. X-Ray Corp.

It Helps Fight Heart Disease with Records

This Electrocardiograph Uses

Burgess Batteries

Heart diseases account for a great proportion of the deaths reported annually. Since early and positive diagnosis is of prime importance to successful treatment, this G. E. Electrocardiograph has been found of tremendous value to doctors everywhere. It is a delicate instrument that records on easy-to-read graphs all the complex actions of the heart.

Here, where variables can't be tolerated, dependable power is absolutely necessary. A representative of the General Electric X-Ray Corporation writes, "For many years, we have used Burgess batteries and find them highly satisfactory for operation of our Electrocardiograph."

You can enjoy the same dependability and economy in your experimental work. The same quality is available to you in all Burgess products.

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BURGESS

The first of these conferences, in 1922, didn't do very much so far as we are concerned, except that it recommended enactment of proper legislation to deal with radio, suggested certain amateur frequencies (of no interest to us, at the moment, since they were around 200 meters), suggested a definition for amateurs (the 1912 law had no such definition), and recommended that amateur status be defined by law and amateur wavelength assignments ditto. Another recommendation that will evoke hearty cheers even today was for the creation of amateur deputy inspectors, possibly at a dollar a year, to help out in amateur regulation! Unfortunately, although a number of radio bills were subsequently introduced in Congress, nothing was actually done in the way of legislation to carry out any of these recommendations. Perhaps it was for this reason that the recommendations of the succeeding Hoover conferences actually became regulations by reason of their adoption as such by the Department of Commerce—not with authority of law, however, but purely on the basis of mutual agreement among services. This curious status lasted until the "blow-up" of 1926, of which we shall speak shortly.

The second conference took place in 1923; the short waves had not yet opened up, and the conference recommendations for amateurs were all in the vicinity of 150–200 meters. Amateur radio would have kicked like the dickens if they had been anything else.

The third conference was in 1924; between it and the second the short-wave business had split radio wide open! The 1924 conference was tremendously important, therefore.[4] However, bear in mind that nothing any of these Hoover conferences did had any actual legal status. The recommendations were nothing more than recommendations; such agreements as were reached were on the basis of mutual understandings between services, temporarily (and illegally) incorporated into the regulations by mutual consent and thereafter observed by all until a new law came along. You see, by this time everyone in radio realized that the wording of the 1912 law was such that the Secretary of Commerce had been given no authority whatsoever to enforce any wavelength assignments other than those set forth in the law itself. When the short waves opened up, every service in the country—government, commercial and amateur—could operate anywhere it wanted to in the short-wave territory, and did, with increasingly chaotic results. The 1924 conference represented an attempt to solve an otherwise impossible situation by means of mutual agreements to be voluntarily respected by all services until the law could come along and catch up. Everybody was perfectly aware that the "regulations" resulting from these agreements were not binding, but everyone knew also that some

[4] Since the short-waves "broke" several months before the conference, the A.R.R.L. had negotiated several special low-wave bands for amateurs, pending the decisions of the conference. The resulting conference agreements were considerable expansions over the space made available by these temporary assisgnments.

sort of order was essential in order to continue operating at all.

In many respects, this 1924 Hoover Conference was a modern international radio gathering on a small scale. Every service was present pushing for all the short-wave territory it could get. The "shorts" were so brand-new that nobody had a clear idea of which waves were good for what; for that reason, everyone was out to get all that could be got, from one end of the scale to the other. Without going into detail (details in past *QST*'s for those interested) we may say that the outcome of the 1924 conference was amateur bands as follows:

1500–2000 kc.
3500–4000 kc.
7000–8000 kc. (Whoops!)
14,000–16,000 kc. (Believe it or not!)
56,000–64,000 kc.

It was recommended that the Supervisor of Radio decide whether one license would permit the use of all these bands or whether multiple licenses would be necessary (it was later agreed that one would do the trick). Incidentally, it will be noticed that we here embarked on the idea of maintaining a harmonic relationship, so far as possible. The omission of any ten-meter assignment in the table, however, is not accidental; there was no assignment. The reason for this is that the Hoover series did not extend as far as the ten-meter territory. The 5-meter assignment was incorporated by special request solely because of the fact that a small group of experimenters wished to work there; the same reason applies to a subsequent 400–401 Mc. assignment for beam experiments, made shortly after the conference by the Department of Commerce by special request of the A.R.R.L.

Other bands were assigned to the various other services which wanted space in the spectrum and which, remember, were just as much entitled to it as we were

Since the 1925 conference did nothing to alter this general set-up we will skip over it and say that during 1924, '25 and '26 we operated in the 1924 bands. By mutual agreement, of course.

In the meantime, Congress was being bombarded with requests and entreaties for a new law but was still doing nothing about it. How long this might have gone on no one knows had it not been that in 1926 the so-called "breakdown of the law" came about when a broadcast station which didn't like its assignment on the mutual-agreement basis made a test case resulting in a court opinion denying the Secretary of Commerce the authority to compel stations to observe any specified wavelength assignments (outside the very broad limits previously mentioned in the basic law). Overnight, all the existing regulations which specified definite wavelength assignments were rendered inoperative. It was a tense moment! Would all the radio stations in the country jump their assignments? Well, they could have, but most of them didn't; almost unanimously, the radio world in this country sat tight on its Hoover agreements, one of the most

remarkable spectacles radio regulation will probably ever see.

However, this upset of the 1912 law had the effect of spurring Congress to the realization of the absolute necessity for a new law and so in 1927, the same year when the Washington International Conference was held (but before that affair), Congress passed the Radio Act of 1927 which not only defined amateurs for the first time in any law, foreign or domestic, but set up a Federal Radio Commission to administer radio matters and gave it the necessary authority to make regulations that would stick. As soon as the commission was created, we got it to assign to us the same wave-bands that had been agreed upon at the 1924 Hoover Conference, except that we had a 10-meter band included.

We are now almost through with the story. Discerning readers may at this point ask how we could get the Hoover bands assigned to us under the 1927 U. S. radio law when our government was a party to (and ratified) the 1927 international treaty which gave us somewhat different territory—specifically, narrower bands at 7 and 14 Mc. The answer is that the 1927 U. S. law went into effect before the Washington conference was held and, further, that the terms of the Washington conference did not go into effect until January 1, 1929. Until January of 1929, therefore, our government let the wider-band specifications stand as U. S. law. On January 1, 1929, however, it immediately amended our amateur regulations to conform strictly to the international agreements.

From that time to the present, through both national and international regulations, we have retained the bands first set up for amateur use in the Washington international treaty of 1927.

This concludes a very rapid and rather brief résumé of our amateur progress in terms of legislation. It is, needless to say, impossible in such an article as this to go into detail or to describe adequately the tremendous part played in all amateur matters by the A.R.R.L. ever since the League's formation. Those interested in details, as well as a thorough treatment of the League's part in amateur legislation are referred to the book "Two Hundred Meters and Down" by Clinton B. DeSoto.

In the next issue will appear a brief outline of the steps leading up to an international conference and a short description of how such a gathering does business.

The New PITC

(Continued from page 20)

are provided on this chassis for the audio system and oscillator. In this way voltage variations appearing across the audio bleeder on modulation peaks cannot affect the oscillator voltage A. three-position selector switch of special design allows the choice of c.w. or 'phone. In the "off" position all filaments in the transmitter are cold; when placed on c.w., only the oscillator and final amplifier filaments are lighted and the high voltage supply to the audio bleeder is opened, eliminating a needless drain on the dynamotor. In the

TODAY'S AMATEURS – TOMORROW'S LEADERS

WHEN the amateur sends his messages winging through space, he engages in a creative avocation — forms friendships with distant listeners — and prepares for future leadership in radio.

The interest of the "ham" has far-reaching effects. Ever on the alert for new developments, he is in constant touch with radio progress. Many of the leaders in the radio field today gained their early knowledge as amateurs — and in the ranks of today's amateurs will be found many of tomorrow's engineers and executives.

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"'phone" position this bleeder is closed and the oscillator cathode keying terminals are shorted to ground, providing continuous carrier conditions. This method of switching has a further advantage since operation on c.w. would not be encumbered in the event of trouble anywhere in the audio amplifier, the high voltage being automatically removed from the entire system when keying.

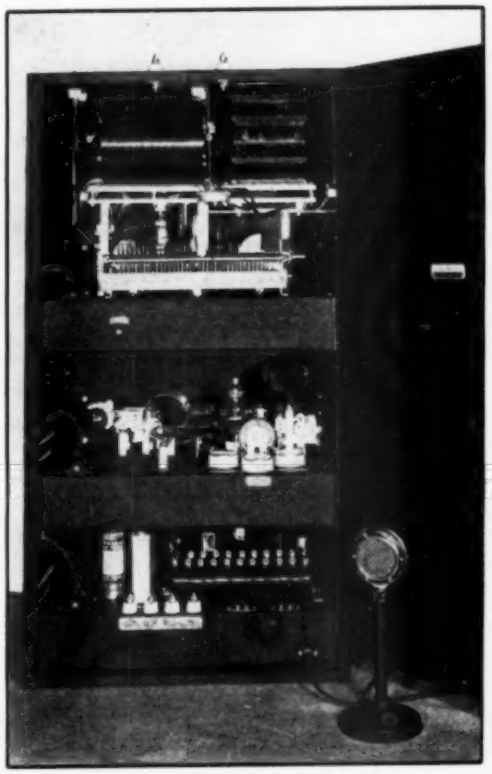
The intermediate chassis carries an RCA-807 crystal oscillator tube, using cathode regeneration to give sufficient drive on all bands for high-level modulation. The operating frequency in the 20- and 40-meter bands and that on 600 is established by three Bliley type VP4 crystals ground to 14346, 7245 and 478 kc. respectively. The selection of any one crystal and its associated tank coil is accomplished by means of ganged Ohmite band switchs. The 50-$\mu\mu$fd. high-frequency tank condenser is wired from plate to ground so that it is operative on all three bands irrespective of the band switch setting. On 478 kc., however, a 150-$\mu\mu$fd. variable equipped with locking device is located behind the panel and permanently shunted across the tank coil, being automatically picked up by the band switch when choosing this frequency. The 50-$\mu\mu$fd. condenser is brought out to a front-of-panel control for tuning on 20 and 40 meters and provides sufficient capacity to effect resonance on 600 meters when placed in parallel with the 150-$\mu\mu$fd. loading condenser.

The final amplifier occupies the topmost chassis and utilizes an Amperex ZB-120. This particular tube was chosen because of its extremely high mu, necessitating very little bias and driving power. The same arrangement for padding the 600-meter circuit is incorporated in this stage as is used in the oscillator. In the case of the 20- and 40-meter channels provision has been made for individual doublet antennas. Both tanks are equipped with internal variable link coils terminated in Alsimag 196 bushings on the cabinet top. Two half-wave doublets cut to proper length for each band, with 75-foot lengths of Bassett concentric cable attached, are included ready for connection to their respective terminal posts. The 600-meter output is arranged for feeding a Marconi antenna by means of a shunt-tuned antenna pickup coil, coupling between antenna and tank being varied by loosening two wing nuts and sliding the antenna coil mounting. A Triplett Model 341 r.f. meter on the upper panel indicates antenna resonance, the external thermocouple being located in the antenna lead at the rear of the power-amplifier chassis.

All essential circuits are wired to the upper front panel carrying five 3-inch Triplett meters. From left to right in the photograph they indicate 807 plate current, filament voltage, antenna current on the 600-meter channel, ZB-120 filament voltage and plate current. The filament voltage for both these tubes is controlled by rheostats located on the lower power chassis panel, a red line on each voltmeter indicating the proper operating voltage. No series resistance is needed in connection with the 6.3-volt audio tubes since the six tubes are paired up and wired in series-

parallel across the 12-volt supply. This method effects a decided economy in battery drain. The 2-inch meter in the lower panel shows the total milliamperes consumed by the modulation unit while serving as a reference for percentage of modulation.

With a total input of 250 ma. at 750 volts, which is the maximum output of the Pioneer dynamotor used for supplying plate voltage, this transmitter is capable of a measured carrier output of 60 watts fully modulated. The filament-heating current consumed when all tubes are lighted for 'phone operation is 4.1 amperes while



INSIDE THE TRANSMITTER

Audio equipment on the bottom shelf, oscillator in the middle, final at the top. Those 600-meter coils should satisfy those who want plenty of L!

the dynamotor draws a total of 28 amperes under these conditions. Because of a saving of 100 ma. when the modulator is cut out for c.w. operation, the output may be raised to 80 watts by tightening the link coupling to the concentric-feeder cables.

Every precaution has been taken in design, construction and choice of parts to preclude the possibility of breakdown. All resistors and fixed condensers have been chosen so as to operate well below their ratings. Special attention has been given to the question of insulating materials. Mounting post insulators, bushings, terminals and inductor mountings are all made of Alsimag 196. The Cardwell variable condensers used throughout the set have Mycalex supports. Power circuits are carried to each successive deck

(Continued on page 90)

(Continued from page 54)

MIDWEST DIVISION

IOWA—SCM, Owen Williams, W9NNM—We welcome ARE, who recently moved to Burlington from Milwaukee; he is in charge of the U. S. Airway Radio Range in Burlington and his amateur activity includes operation on all bands with principal operation on 14-Mc. 'phone and c.w. We also greet MZF, formerly of Omaha and now of Onawa; he has erected antennas for 3.5 and 14 Mc. NVF enjoyed last O.R.S. party during which he made his first contact with IAW. YMZ, using a factory-built transmitter and Sky Challenger receiver, is working 'phone on two bands. VFM, a member of R.C.C., is on 14-Mc. c.w. YBK is on the air again and is working 1.75-Mc. 'phone. WMM has new Skyrider. YZK reports for the Hamburg gang, all three of whom have new receivers. ACF has new rack-and-panel job which permits operation on 28 Mc. LNO is experimenting with antennas and is on 28 Mc. YZK with increased power, is operating the rig remote control. DEA lost antenna in the wind at the start of the SS! FFD is active with a P.P. 6L6 crystal oscillator. ZTV is getting out nicely on 7 Mc. with 6L6 final. YQY is working 3.5 and 7-Mc. c.w. LCX is rebuilding the entire transmitter; the new job will include a 50T final. AJA worked a VU2 for his 99th country. BJP is on 3.5 Mc. LEZ says NHY's ACR 175 is swell. CEN, ISE and TNY are working 1.75-Mc. 'phone. NNM has taken over the State A.A.R.S. Net until LCX returns about the first of the year. Spot-frequency operation for all Iowa A.A.R.S. stations is shaping up nicely.

Traffic: W9LCX 568 LEZ 313 (WLUD 69) NNM 97 AWH 43 TGK 39 NVF 35 DEA 15 YBK 11 MZF 3.

KANSAS—SCM, Harry E. Legler, W9PB—The report of WRK lists an excellent bunch of traffic schedules. ZHH works his DX with a single 6L6 osc. VEL reports for the Dodge City gang, saying: CKV, SAM, ZXC, YAL, QEO and PFN have a flea-power 1.75-Mc. 'Phone Net for local round tables. The justly-famous code lessons of BSP/UA will be resumed beginning Dec. 15th, 7:30 to 8:30 P.M. on 1903 kcs. with 1000 watts power. WAM's 15-yr.-old sister is now licensed with her own call, QER. Congrat, Kathryn. LUV finds ham radio a boon during his sojurn at Norton Sanatorium. IGQ has a new SX16 receiver. The R.M., UEG, has okeyed the O.R.S. applications of EJD and ZFS. Hutchinson hams helped AWB move into his new home and erect his towers. The Sunflower Club entertained the Wichita Club on Nov. 20th. BEZ was appointed O.O.; he has excellent gear for measuring frequencies. MFH's traffic comes from N.C.R. schedules. YAH visited a large number of hams on his trip to Indiana. Coffeyville ham activities were reported by RAT. UWV says first 500 kcs. of 28-Mc. band is crowded, but plenty of room about 29 Mc. BYV is resuming O.B.S. schedules. The S.C.M. tries to give every one who reports, a recognition in this column, but wishes to remind all that the "blue pencil" at Headquarters still eliminates remarks that are considered not worthy of mention.

Traffic: W9WRK 182 UEG 144 RAT 22 MFH 20 ZFS 10 BYV 8 RTZ 6 YAH 4 ZJA 3 UWV 2.

MISSOURI—SCM, Miss Letha Allendorf, W9OUD—November 15th, check shows four O.O.'s, four O.B.S., one O.P.S., one P.A.M., six R.M.'s, and fifteen O.R.S. in Missouri. Better see if your appointment is still valid or needs endorsement, and get your reports in so it will stay that way. We want a lot more good O.R.S. and O.P.S. We are getting our Emergency Coördinators lined up with four E.C.'s already appointed and fourteen more coming up. ARH sent in the only DX report with a dozen fancy furrin' calls on it. GBJ and ARH were in O.R.S. party. AIJ is still bossing Mo. A.A.R.S. and is new R.M. replacing SGP who is again in Texas. KEF and CMF are covering the water front as E.C.'s for St. Louis while KEI is working on the railroad emergency line for the L. and N. and still holding down T.L. "E" job. JAP is working T.L. "H" and A.A.R.S. with FB new Harvey SOT transmitter. EFC is keeping the Midwest rolling. KIJ and PYF are working T.L.'s "M" and "K" respectively and serving as E.C.'s for their regions. TGN is rebuilding new enclosed rack for kw. 'phone-c.w. rig with emergency power and doing FB on 28 Mc. OUD is working T.L. "B," A.A.R.S. and trying to get caught up on S.C.M. work. 8JOU of Elyria, Ohio, is attending school in K.C. Let's have some more DX and 'phone news next time. 73.

Traffic: W9KEI 282 OUD 249 AIJ 212 PYF 68 TGN 30 KIJ 25 EFC 21 GBJ 2 YWH 23.

NEBRASKA—SCM, S. C. Wallace, W9FAM—W9BNT journeyed to Kearney, Nebr., for a hamfest of the West Nebr. hams; very enjoyable meeting and lots of things hashed out. FAM is very busy in Trunk Line "L," which is working very nicely now; made a flying trip out to the West Nebr. hamfest, Oct. 24th. DI is busy with Trunk Line and A.A.R.S. work and trying to line up a Nebraska Net. If you want to know anything about busting Army code messages, ask POB. UHT was the promoter of the Oct. 24th Hamfest at Kearney, and hats off to the fine success he made of it. RQR is busy with Trunk Line "H" and helping organize a State Net. UDH was at the hamfest at Kearney and carried home a new SX16 Super Skyrider. ZUM, newly appointed O.R.S., wants some schedules on 7 Mc. WKP was elected Coördinator for Emergency by Southeast Radio Club. Well, well, the hog-farmer KPA was finally heard on the air again after a long silence. Never thought he could ever leave the hog pen long enough to get a rig on the air. Now, fellows, this man KPA makes a specialty in loaning small amounts on good milk goats and old Ford cars. If interested, write him. He also brags of being the best tree climber in the State of Nebraska. Besides that he has quite a collection of radio apparatus; from some of this, I am sending to Hartford a sample which was taken from a cable (or possibly it is a cable for pulling autos with). I am leaving this up to the gang at Headquarters to decide what he uses it for. Understand it's quite expensive. I might further mention that KPA is on the air with a California kilowatt. Nebraska A.A.R.S. Net is working on 3745 kcs. OED, formerly of Miller, So. Dak., is now active at Beatrice, Nebr. YOP is on 14 Mc. YOD, one of our early hams, is going into eruption again. PGA is starting as alternate for POB on Trunk "E." ZPW and VQO raised new tower. VQO moved. LCJ visited GFI and UCI. MGV visited Norfolk gang. Old RVG is QFT now and plans on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. FMW is going well on low-power 1.75-Mc. 'phone. YDZ plans on going for local rag chews. DHO was visitor at YRM. YDZ gets out FB with 5 watts. ZPW's tower blew down. QFT is starting a code class. YDZ plans to rebuild receiver. YDZ reports for all the Norfolk gang.

Traffic: W9 BNT 876 FAM 587 DI 158 POB 104 UHT 81 RQR 63 EHW 22 UDH 12 ZUM-WKP 1 YDZ 25.

WEST GULF DIVISION

NORTHERN TEXAS—SCM, Lee Hughes, W5DXA—W5DNE runs seven schedules on 7 and 3.5 Mc. FAJ joined N.C.R. EOE was appointed A.A.R.S. Liaison R.M. received A.A.R.S. call WLJT. BAM says O.R.S. party and SS were peaches. DGP is running two schedules. CPT has Comet Pro. DVD had BEY for visitor. ZZS is rebuilding again!

Traffic: W5DNE 165 DXA 136 FAJ 112 EOE 71 BAM 65 DGP 52 CPT 11 DVD 9 CEE 22.

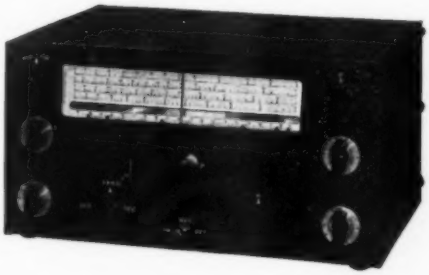
OKLAHOMA—SCM, Carter L. Simpson, W5CEZ—The chief op at FSK "Mert," is laid up in the hospital. Hope they turn you loose soon, OM. EGP held down Okla. position on Trunk "K" while CEZ was off the air. CVA found a new recruit for the A.A.R.S. in MK. GFT reports RME-69 works swell after alterations. GME joined A.A.R.S. and does a lot of operating at FSK. EMD blew power supply to final, but kept schedules with crystal osc. FRC reports for A.A.R.S. drills. FOM received O.R.S. appointment. DAK applied for N.C.R. enlistment. FBI has new transmitter in operation. FLU is maintaining O.B.S. schedules running 100 watts to an 860 final.

Traffic: W5FSK 330 CEZ 212 (WLJC 11) EGP 154 (WLJL 357) CVA 83 GFT 56 GME 39 EMD 38 FRB 29 FRC 24 FOM 12 DAK 11 BJG-FBI 10 FLU 8.

NEW MEXICO—SCM, Joseph M. Eldodt, W5CGJ—The traffic reports are again coming in, and look mighty good to your S.C.M. However, fellows, please look at the instructions on report cards regarding counting of traffic, and follow the rules. ZM has a regular schedule with 6LUI, who in turn has an excellent contact with the Philippines for traffic destined for P.I. ENI has been appointed O.B.S. GEY has been appointed Emergency Coördinator for the state. You will probably hear from him regarding this in the very near future. Give him every coöperation in this excellent service. GGX has been appointed 'phone net control station for the A.A.R.S. We understand that the Albuquerque gang is forming a radio club. Southeastern New Mexico Radio Amateurs' Association: A number of the gang in the southeastern part of the state got together and are organizing a club, which has temporarily adopted the above

(Continued on page 88)

BUY *Yourself* A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

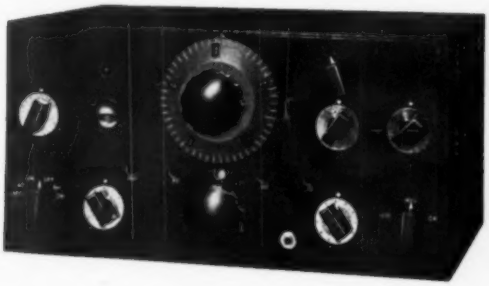


NATIONALS NC-80X and NC-81X

ONLY **$88.00** Cash Price

ONLY $18.00 Down
$12.68 a Mo. for 6 Mos.
or $8.53 a Mo. for 9 Mos.
or $6.44 a Mo. for 12 Mos.

(Complete with Tubes, Crystal Filter, 8" P.M. Speaker Chassis)

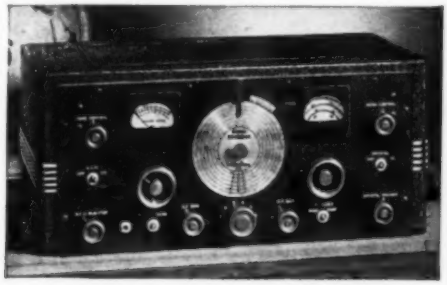


NATIONAL MODEL NC-101X

$129.00 Cash Price

Complete with Tubes, Crystal and Speaker

ONLY $24.00 Down
$18.58 a Mo. for 6 Mos.
or $12.50 a Mo. for 9 Mos.
or $9.47 a Mo. for 12 Mos.



1938 HALLICRAFTER SUPER SKYRIDER

$123.00 Cash Price

Complete with Tubes, Crystal and Speaker

ONLY $23.00 Down
$17.74 a Mo. for 6 Mos.
or $11.93 a Mo. for 9 Mos.
or $9.02 a Mo. for 12 Mos.

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Oil Filled and Oil Impregnated

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One of the greatest Condenser "buys" ever offered. Well known makes. Finest Quality. Guaranteed at rated voltages. Already sold down to limited supply and going fast. It'll be a long time before you get another "super value" like this!

Order Yours Now! Before It's Too Late!

2 mfd., 2000 V. DC, 4¼ x 3⅛ x 1¼, 1¼ lbs.	$1.50
3 mfd., 1250 V. DC, 3¼ x 3¼ x 1¼, 1¼ lbs.	1.25
8 mfd., 2000 V. DC, 5 x 3¼ x 3⅛, 2¼ lbs.	2.75
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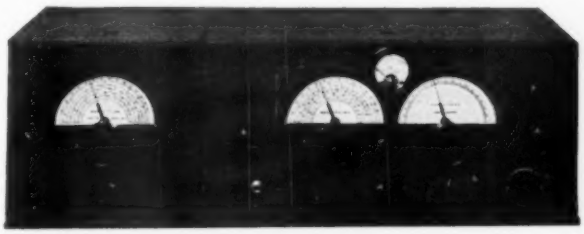
Get your copy of the New 1938 Newark Catalog! Just released. Hundreds of new items! Bigger Values! Lower Prices. Everything you need! 4-hour service. Save time and money . . . buy from NEWARK!



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Complete with Tubes, Crystal, and Speaker, in Cabinet

$151.20 Cash

DB 20 Pre-Selector $42.60 Extra

ONLY $26.20 Down
$21.94 a Mo. for 6 Mos.
$14.77 a Mo. for 9 Mos.
$11.25 a Mo. for 12 Mos.

NEWARK ELECTRIC COMPANY

226 W. MADISON ST. Dept. Q CHICAGO, ILL.

The C.C.C. Takes to the Air

(Continued from page 41)

the radio net to a real test. Tens of thousands of blankets and cots, and countless hundreds of trucks and men from the whole corps area were moved into the flood region. Messages kept the operators constantly at their keys, and the busy antenna wires fairly sizzled. This tremendous movement of men, equipment, and supplies was directed largely by short-wave radio. Some of the stations in the area were themselves sent into the flooded zone for emergency communication.

A real future lies ahead for these operators if the C.C.C. is made permanent, as President Roosevelt has suggested. And, at least, the training and experience these men are gaining will undoubtedly lead many of them straight into the ranks of the hams after their discharge from the corps. This system, now spreading throughout the country in other C.C.C. areas, is one of short-wave radio's most interesting developments of recent years.

Briefs

If you receive some S.W.L. cards from South Africa headed "Natal Mercury Radio Competition" and reporting your signals during the month of December, you will help the S.A.R.R.L. if you acknowledge them. It is an S.W.L. contest conducted by the "Natal Mercury" to promote interest in amateur radio. You can send your verifications to A.R.R.L. HQ where they will be forwarded to the S.A.R.R.L.

— • • • —

Think you have troubles? Listen to this: The entire building housing the Black Diamond Radio Club of Logan, W. Va., was completely destroyed by fire at 9:03 A.M., November 28th. The big 1-kw. rig, which had just been finished the day before, lies in ruins! Total loss amounts to $5000.

— • • • —

The Twelfth Naval District N.C.R. organization recently held a contact party, believed to be the first such activity held within the N.C.R. ranks. It was a get-together similar to the SS Contest. Points were counted on the number of stations worked, number of N.C.R. Sections and Units worked, etc. A good time was had by all and many of the members of the N.C.R. in the 12th Naval District met their "shipmates" for the first time over the air.

— • • • —

W8QBU, Buffalo, N. Y., announces a schedule for transmission of code practice on 1815.5 kc.: Each Wednesday from 7:30 to 8:00 P.M. EST. The radio division of the Buffalo Sea Scouts conducts this class with W8IHG operating.

— • • • —

W1BGY lives on *Call* Street—not a bad QTH for the First District QSL Manager!

— • • • —

In the 1937 August Low Power Contest W3FRB, manned by two operators, scored 150 points . . . 65 contacts, all operation being with self-powered equipment.

— • • • —

In the 1937 June Field Day, the Merrimack Valley Amateur Radio Assn. (Concord, N. H.), using the call W1BFT-1, made contacts with 29 portables and 51 fixed stations, all power obtained from auxiliary sources, total score of **1071**. Operators were W1BFT, W1FAB, W1GKE, W1HOV, W1IVU, W1JBA, W1JCA and W1JJD.

— • • • —

The Ohio gang heard of a fellow at London (Ont.) Prison Farm who wants to become a ham when he gets out, so they sent him a *Handbook* and *QST* subscription. That should start him on the straight-and-narrow path!

(*Continued from page 84*)

name. On November 2nd a hamfest was held at the Nickson Hotel, Roswell. Those attending the hamfest were FVA, DWP, CGJ, GSD, CQL, ZA, ZM, DLG, GGX, FSP, ENI and ETR. Also in the party were the XYL's of CGJ and ZA. The latter has her ticket now. ZM was host at dinner at the hotel, after which an informal meeting was held. The West Gulf Division Convention will be held in Carlsbad this coming summer. FVA deserves a great deal of credit for securing the convention for New Mexico, and it is hoped that every amateur in the state will back him and his co-workers and help make the meeting a huge success. Any amateur may join the new Association by remitting the sum of one dollar or more to FVA, thus helping defray expenses. After the meeting, everybody visited the shack of ZA and had a fine time. A vote of thanks was given ZM for his most cordial hospitality. It is truly hoped that more of these meetings will be held and that more will attend.

Traffic: W5ENI 183 ZM 137 (WLJG 88) GEY 65 FSP 47 DLG 36.

DAKOTA DIVISION

FOURTH ANNUAL DAKOTA DIVISION QSO PARTY

The Fourth Annual Dakota Division QSO Party will be held from Friday, Jan. 14th, at 6 P.M. CST to Sunday, Jan. 16th, 1938, at midnight CST. All amateur stations within the Dakota Division (North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota) are eligible to compete. There are no restrictions as to power, c.w. or 'phone, or the bands used. The object will be to work as many stations within the Dakota Division as possible.

The rules are as follows:

1. All amateur stations within the Division are eligible to compete in the party on any of the amateur bands.
2. The calling procedure will be CQ DAK CQ DAK CQ DAK DE W9—.
3. Score five points for each QSO with a Dakota Division station. Each Dakota Division station heard but not worked will count one point. The total points made in the party is then multiplied by the number of Sections worked. There are four Sections in the Division so the largest multiplier used will be four.
4. At the conclusion of the contest tabulate your results listing the stations worked and heard and mail to your S.C.M. within ten days.
5. Prizes will be given to the high scorers in each section and a grand prize will be given for the high score in the Division. The Southern Minnesota Radio Association donated a cup two years ago which will go to the winning station. The station winning the cup three successive years will gain permanent possession of it.

Let's see a big turnout for this party. This should be a lot of fun. As a final hint, the 3.5-Mc. band should be the best for the majority of QSO's.

—*Edwin Wicklund, W9IGZ, S.C.M. No. Minn.*

NORTH DAKOTA—SCM, Ernest Bloch, W9RZA—EVQ will be on again after two-year lay-off with 60 watts on 3.5-Mc. c.w. EMJ is on 1.75-Mc. 'phone with pair of 801's modulated by Class B '46's. WZG gets out FB on 1.75-Mc. 'phone and plans on T20 final. RZA is control for N.C.R. unit at Grand Forks. RQX moved to Salem, Ore. PHH has new rig using 802 osc. and P.P. 807's final. BMR is A.A.R.S. State Net control.

Traffic: W9RZA 80 DM 52.

SOUTH DAKOTA—SCM, Andrew J. Kjar, W9SEB—Well, gang, get your rigs tuned up for the Dakota Division QSO Party. UVG, ex-W9HSH, has new 42-802-T55 rig. YNW is on 7 Mc. with 30 watts. ALO is on 1.75-Mc. c.w. nearly every night. LDU moved to Emmetsburg, Iowa. ZMZ has 6L6 rig on 3.5 Mc. WGN is on 28 Mc. with a 2A5-T20 rig. WFS is on 7 Mc. with 53 rig. PGV will be glad to assist anyone wishing rag chewers certificate. PVP is building rig for 1.75-Mc. 'phone consisting of 59-RK20-P.P. 100TH r.f. and 56, pair '56's, pair 2A3's, pair 203Z's for modulator, and a double button carbon mike. YOB is building new power supply. ADJ is on 28 Mc. YKY plans to join the Section Net. ZWL pounded out the code lessons from the Black Hills Radio Club during month of November. CVR is back on 1.75-Mc. 'phone. URQ of Deadwood visited the Rapid gang. RSE, attending Minnesota U., can be heard over 9YC on Thursday evenings. YEZ is working DX on 14 Mc. IQD reports for Huron gang. GYG is on 3.9-Mc. 'phone, RKI on 1.75-Mc. 'phone, PHE and FLO on c.w. The Section Emergency Coördinator appointment will soon be made. Let's give him our loyal support in lining up the Emergency Net. FOQ is looking for north- and south-bound traffic for Trunk Line "H." LBU is active on 3.5 Mc. with '47-'10 rig. SMS is new member of A.A.R.S. OXC is lining up an Emergency Net for highway reports. GEU is on 3.5-Mc. c.w. Has anyone worked those OK2 stations reported in last issue *QST*? Don't fail to mail your activity log in Dakota Division QSO Party (even if you only worked one station) to the SCM's office as soon as possible to aid checking so we can get prizes out. 73—Andy.

Traffic: W9AZR 220 FOQ 101 SEB 81 VQN 42 YOB 27 VOD 19 PGV 8.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, Edwin L. Wicklund, W9IGZ—The St. Paul Radio Club meets the first Friday of each month at its new club rooms at Frederick Hotel. BCT won first prize at Umbrella Court at St. Paul Radio Club meeting. PTU has the A.A.R.S. of Minn. on one frequency now going well. VTH is trying different kinds of keying systems. MOW is building a relay rack 'phone rig. WVD can be found on 7 Mc. BFV and HBM are active on 3.9-Mc. 'phone. HEO is on for the winter. ZOB has a pair of 807's final. CWI plans to put up a couple of tall sticks for a 7- and 28-Mc. antenna. BLY is active on 7 and 28 Mc. DGM has a 28-Mc. J antenna. GZO is back on 3.5 Mc. with 6L6's. KQA pounds brass on 7, 14 and 28 Mc. HXY and RIL are on 28 Mc. YAP has his 1.75-Mc. 'phone going well. UDK plans new antenna for 1.75 Mc. RJF is active on 28 Mc. HEN applied for O.R.S. appointment. Best regards to all. Your S.C.M. hopes to work you all in Dakota Division QSO Party.

Traffic: W9PTU 359 HEN 109 RJF 32 RTN 25 IGZ 6.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—SCM, W. F. Soules, W9DCM—MZN reports that the S.M.R.A. Hamfest had a turnout of 70. LIP came from Chicago to attend the S.M.R.A. JEQ is a newly married ham. KHY is going to town on 14-Mc. c.w. HIE is on 28-Mc. 'phone. ITQ still enjoys 28 Mc. LVR and TAB are brothers. RWH runs the P.A. system at the U. of Minn. URU is on 14-Mc. 'phone. IJN still knocks off those hard to get DX stations. PLE is hamming all around the U. S. NYB gets out nicely on 14-Mc. 'phone with only 30 watts. TKX enjoys the A.A.R.S. PAT is building a 28 and 14-Mc. super using relay rack construction. PBH and NYO each found themselves a wife. ZMQ is an old-timer back on the air with a new call; he is Andy Anderson, the first president of the Minneapolis Radio Club. DGH is back on the air in a new QTH. TAT has a beam antenna for 28 and 14 Mc. YBD expects to get on 28-Mc. 'phone. ZNY had his antenna blow down. YNQ says the A.A.R.S. is great and convinced KUI to join up. WDL has a pair of fine masts. KJB schedules his brother, ORQ. XTR is on 14-Mc. c.w. VPY is building a new receiver. Ex-PXI is now 6OYC. Anyone wanting schedules on 1.75 Mc. please contact your S.C.M. or ZMQ. There is a 1.75-Mc. net opening up that should be a lot of fun. The Fourth Annual Dakota Division QSO Party has been announced. Let's make our plans to have a good time. Valuable prizes have been obtained.

Traffic: W9YNQ–TKX 16 ZNY 2.

CENTRAL DIVISION

ILLINOIS—SCM, L. John Huntoon, W9KJY—NFL participated in 88 between holding down Trunk "L." HQH has the kw. final on the air. Nearer and nearer to the B.P.L. comes RWS. MRQ and TTZ worked hard on December 1st joint meeting of Chicago clubs. MCC has his portable on from the U. of Ill. AA has the 100-kc. oscillator and freq-meter going FB. AIC is knocking off the DX on 7 Mc. Congrats to ERU, married recently. THB is installing a Johnson Q. NHF has a new Collins "multiband" antenna. BPU tells us UQT has a 265-foot antenna. NOTE: An A.R.R.L. State Traffic Net has been formed on 3765 kc. (joint use with A.A.R.S.), meeting 6:30 P.M. daily and 8:00 P.M. daily except Monday. S.C.M. can furnish spot-fre-

quency crystals at $1.75, or obtain one from your usual supplier—3765 kc. on the dot. If interested in further details, write the S.C.M. NIU moved to Clayton. DDO is building up a nice total. DOU, HPG and KJY have fun planning "emergencies" for A.A.R.S. drills. UAZ sends complete dope on Springfield gang, reporting their club again under way, BNI the new president. UAZ finally worked his African with the help of the new HRO. KJX is all set in State Net, and NUF is ready to go. Nice SS score at VES, with 50 watts to 6L6G final. BRY worked emergency station WAGE. A very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all—make one of those New Year's resolutions to report regularly—and don't break it! We can make 1938 a banner year—let's do it.

Traffic: **W9**NFL 535 RWS 279 HPG 222 (WLTI 69) MWU 111 PLL 106 DDO 72 VEE 71 KJY 60 (WLTK 186) NXG 50 (WLTE 22) MRQ 42 EBX 39 DOU 24 (WLTA 19) MCC-KMN 14 AA 7 CEO 4 HQH 4 AIC-DBO-NNF 2 BPU-FTX 1.

INDIANA—SCM, Noble Burkhart, W9QG—8MBI (ex-9ZEB) is operating from Angola. 8GHY (ex-W9WJT) is on again. 9ABB is using a 14-Mc. vertical. AXH has two full-wave Q's on 14 Mc.—one NW by SE and the other NE by SW. The S.C.M. was there recently, and did we work DX! DET is back in Terre Haute. DGS moved to Milroy and is Ass't Airways keeper. Glad to have you with us, OM. EGQ worked YR, ZD and CT, and now has 40 countries. FB is trying 56 Mc. HUV worked VS8AA on 28 Mc. and is testing on 56 Mc. IIL is new station on 7 Mc. JST is building a 28-Mc. outfit. LLV suggests that all O.P.S. get on 3.9 Mc. every Sunday at 2 P.M. for a round-table discussion and rag chew. LWE moved to Indianapolis and is on 3.5 Mc. MDL moved to Summitville from Illinois and had 51 foreign contacts last month. MUR says his new 119-ft. Zepp, over 60 ft. high has helped his signal reports. NGS is trying to schedule K6's. PBS worked YM4, LA, EI and FA8 to give him 36 countries. QDN is going on 1.75-Mc. 'phone with 802 for first time in Terre Haute. QEN is new in Linton with T55 final. QG is looking for more O.R.S. and O.P.S. SQH finds DX good on 1.75 Mc. TE has new Class B '46's for 1.75 Mc. TRN has new rig going on 28 and 14 Mc. with T200 final. UNS enjoyed O.P.S. party. VNZ is now another proud papa-FB! WCE received W.A.S. certificate No. 360. WMC is rebuilding. YWE wants more schedules—can anyone help him out? YXT is trying to increase power to 22 watts for 28-Mc. 'phone. ZNC joined Indiana Radio Guard. The Fort Wayne Radio Club reorganized and is going strong again, according to TBM. Will all stations handling traffic in Indiana please send a report to the S.C.M. covering such activity whether or not you are O.R.S. or O.P.S. This will help our state standing if everyone will coöperate. Don't forget to count each message received and sent forward by radio as two points, and to give yourself extra delivery points where such are allowable. If you need report cards, drop a line to the S.C.M.

Traffic: **W9**ABB 7 EGQ 1 FB 16 MDL 7 NGS 31 QG 104 (WLHL 93) TBM 25 TE 10 TYF 7 YWE 24 ZNC 9.

MICHIGAN—SCM, Harold C. Bird, W8DPE—R.M.: 8LSF. P.A.M.'s: 8CSX, 8ETE, 8BTP. Michigan Eights—LSF made the B.P.L. for the first time this season. Congrats. FWU also reports a nice total. FX is plugging along with QMN and N.C.R. Nets. QGD is doing nice job on A.A.R.S. and QMN Nets. Between work and the QMN net. DYH is plenty busy. DPE is QRL with S.C.M. work. ARR reports via radio. DSQ is still under the weather. Hope you feel yourself soon, Rudy. QZH sends first report. CPY reports HXT, club station, will soon be on again. BRS copied both Armistice and Navy Day broadcasts. RDK was formerly 9IOV from the U.P. CMH is neweomer to the state from New York district. Welcome to Mich. CSG is back with us. NQS is going to try 56-Mc. contest. JUQ will come into QMN Net soon. CSL's radio room is all fixed up, and he has one mast up. RDM is new reporter from Detroit. QH reports by radio on net. BTP, new P.A.M. at Kazoo, is working with the S.C.M. on new E.C. program; also congrats on new Jr. opr. at BTP. GUN is pounding away from home during holidays. NIV is coming into QMN as soon as net crystal arrives. RBJ is another new reporter from Pontiac. GP is busy with Club. NXT is trying his best to get up in time to run 8 A.M. net. Michigan Nines—HSQ is still sailing on KFLN. CE says U.P. Net is getting lined up. IIT, Violet, is going to try to work QMN Net. CWR reports by radio and card. WJV is back with us. SDG runs nice bunch of schedules. Well, fellows, your response to my plea for more reports has been very gratifying this month. However, I can use lots more report cards. Would like to hear from Cheboygan, and points in that section. Here's wishing you all a very Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.—Hal.

Traffic: **W8**LSF 607 FWU 130 FX 105 QGD 102 DYH 101 NDL 85 FTW 70 (WLTJ 17) DPE 53 ARR 37 ONK 24 DSQ 21 QZH 17 CPY 12 GQS 11 BRS 10 RDK 7 CMH 4 CSG-NQS 3 JUQ-NUV 1. **W9**SDG 17 CWR 4 IIT 1.

OHIO—SCM, E. H. Gibbs, W8AQ—HCS makes the B.P.L. again with the biggest total Ohio has seen for a long time. Nice work, Bill! BBH/WLHA also makes the B.P.L. with his combined totals. FB. CIO runs a kw. input to pair of 250TH's and has new Comet Pro. PSF is having a swell time pushing traffic and chewing with the Regulars. Old reliables LZK, LCY and HMH are certainly doing their bit. HTI increased power to 275 watts. LVU has nice schedule into Tenn. Net. WE has the band-switching rig perking nicely. EEQ expects to be on 3.5 Mc. soon. MUR has new rig, 802-808 running 150 watts. LQA took part in SS. OYI expects a pair of T-55's from Santa Claus. PIH acts as N.C.S. of I.R.C. Net on 3737 kc. DWT is coöperating in giving radio class to C.C.C. Co. 584. JFC is working the world again on 28-Mc. 'phone. FHB at Bradner is our newest O.P.S. PUN enjoyed his first O.R.S. party. CDR decided to build new rig. JLQ is back on 28 Mc. New home-made super at KNF works FB. RFF is new ham at Mariemont, running 250 watts to pair of T-20's. PBX rebuilt the 14-Mc. rig. FNX has new 3.5-Mc. center-fed antenna. LKU built new speech amplifier. FSK put up new single-wire feed 3.9-Mc. antenna. PNF had swell time in O.P.S. party. EMV built new modulation meter and has ordered parts for new modulator. IAI rebuilt. ARF built new crystal-controlled 56 Mc. KIM's XYL spent three weeks in hospital, but we're glad to hear she is better now. YX has an operating staff of 28 members this year, and has 600 watts on 3996-kc. 'phone and a kilowatt on 7167 kc. LOF is attending Ohio State and operating portable on 3.5-Mc. c.w.t. and 3.9-Mc. 'phone. State's ham station, 8LT, will soon inherit WOSU's towers and shack! P.A.M. DXB is lining things up for some Ohio O.P.S. parties. The Regulars Net on 3710 kc. is perking OK, but more O.R.S. are needed to make it the success it should be.

Traffic: **W8**HCS 937 CMI 193 CIO 120 PSF 138 ISK 138 LZK 115 LCY 103 HMH-HTI 85 AQ 57 OHP 54 LVU 52 BBH 48 WE 42 MQO 40 UW 35 EEQ-ICC 28 MUR 21 LQA 20 LVH 14 YX 9 OYI-PIH 8 CVZ 6 DWT 4 JFC-FHB-PUN 2 CDR 1 MFV 7.

WISCONSIN—Acting SCM, Karl R. Medrow, W9AKT—SZL is doing good work with his traffic schedules. RNX works ZE1JR with his new full-wave extended antenna. HGG finds a little time for schedules. RQM is still DX-ing. FHU is on 28 Mc. with five watts. GWK is getting a kick out of T.L. "A." IXR sends a fine report about the boys ESM visited DXI, who is rebuilding a bigger and better 'phone rig. WQM likes the N.C.R. schedules over YDL. PRA and YKH have a DX feud. KBT has two new 75-foot masts; each weighs more than a ton. HSK paid a visit to Madison and saw GWK and AKT. QFC is a new Manitowoc ham. HMX took Class A exam. IXR has a new 28 and 14-Mc. transmitter in mind. VVZ joined the A.A.R.S. SJF sends in dope on the Wausau Club. ONI sends an FB report. DPR will be a newcomer in the Net. ZHK is overloading his 6L6's. HDP will join the Wis. Net. SZL and ONI are net control stations for the Wis. Net. HSK is busy with the C.A. Net. UIV sends a report via amateur radio. UDL has new Jr. op. ZOR is a new ham in Oshkosh. VVU is using the prize he won at Round Lake Hamfest—a 311. QGD and QFJ are new Madison hams. HMG is getting out on 1.75 Mc. BCV keeps us informed on the doings of Beaver Dam and the R.R.R.C. SES is moving to Ohio. EHY is doing a good service representing Milwaukee. Clubs: Dell's Region Radio Club has HHR, pres.; YYZ, vice-pres.; RBI, secy. and treas. Rock River Radio Club visited the D.R.R.C.; at recent meeting they celebrated the event of OOY's new Jr. op. VZX has two new fifty-footers. BCV is looking for an elusive Asian for W.A.C. RQM made a contact that gives him W.A.C. ZKK built his own relay rack. VAR is teaching S.W.L.'s the code. FGU is host to the R.R.R.C. meeting. CAQ lost shack and transmitter in fire. Our sympathies, OM. AKT had a real fling on T.L. "A."

Traffic: **W9**AKT 175 SZL 102 HSK 60 (WLTD 91) GWK 38 ONI 21 (WLTN 7) EYH 15 HGG 11 RQM 10 SJF 3 VNB 18.

by means of plugs and sockets, allowing each chassis to be readily removed for repairs. All of the flexible wiring and cables use a specially-treated, lacquer-coated wire since ordinary fabric covered wire is often a source of trouble when exposed to moisture.

While all this care and forethought should make failures a remote possibility, it has been anticipated insofar as practical by the inclusion of spare condensers, resistors, brushes for the dynamotor and windcharger, a spare impeller for the latter, an extra crystal microphone and duplicate sets of tubes. To facilitate location of trouble when it inevitably occurs, a Triplett Model 666 Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter has been furnished, making it a simple matter to check the operation of any circuit.

As the receiver aboard the *Yankee* has proved itself capable of outstanding service in the face of adverse climatic conditions in maintaining a schedule with W1ZB, it was deemed advisable to supply a similar set for use with the new transmitter. This choice was further justified since Andrew Young had the opportunity of operating the ship's set during the *Yankee's* stay at Pitcairn. Accordingly, a Sargent battery-operated Model 11-MF, covering all frequencies from 30 Mc. to 100 kc., was procured. This receiver, with a total of four tubes, has one stage of r.f. amplification and adequate bandspread for communication work. A permanent-magnet speaker is built into the cabinet and jacks are provided on the panel for the use of earphones in either the first or second audio stages. The heater-type tubes are lighted from a 6-volt portion of the main battery, the required plate supply of 40 ma. at 200 volts being derived from a Pioneer Genemotor. The receiver and Genemotor add another 5 amperes to the total current demand on the battery. As in the case of the transmitter, spare parts including condensers, resistors, dial lamps, etc., have been furnished so that repairs may be made when necessary.

With the assembly of the transmitter completed, it was subjected to a rigorous test on all bands in an endeavor to detect any defects that might exist. The station was then put on the air under actual operating conditions at W1BES using a frequency of 14,165 kc. and several stations contacted. Using the same antenna, signal reports averaged only two R's under the 1-kw. rig. on 14,166 kc. normally used at W1BES. Under ideal radio conditions such as exist on Pitcairn Island and avoiding the QRM of the American 'phone band, PITC should have no difficulty in being heard in every quarter of the globe.

The task of arranging for delivery of all this equipment was quite a problem since there is no established freight or mail service, the island being unimportant commercially. Located midway between South America and New Zealand, 25 degrees south of the equator, it is avoided by cruise ships and freighters alike, because the rocky reefs and sheer cliffs, rising to heights of 1000 feet from the water's edge, provide little incentive for vessels to tarry long off shore. Since the occasional visits made to the island by passing

ships is a "courtesy" service and entirely contingent upon weather conditions, hopes of getting the equipment to Pitcairn depended upon the coöperation to be had from the steamship lines. The facilities of Rocke International Export Corporation were enlisted and through their efforts the entire shipment is being forwarded on a no-charge basis. Seven cases are scheduled to leave New York on January 8 from Pier 60 on the Panama Pacific liner *Pennsylvania* to connect with the New Zealand Shipping Company's *Arangitiki*, sailing January 21st from Cristobal for Auckland. If conditions permit a stop at the island on this voyage, the apparatus should be at Pitcairn by the first week in February.

With the equipment on its way to Andrew Young, there remains little more to be told. It is sincerely hoped that the conclusion of this story may signal the opening of a new chapter in the colorful history of Pitcairn Island, a chapter recording pleasant memories of amateur radio friendships the world over. May the amateur in contacting PITC remember that he is treading the sanctity of 147 years of almost absolute isolation. Largely by his conduct will the rest of the world be judged by the islanders.

I wish to thank the various companies listed, whose coöperation and donations of equipment and services have made it possible to bring the original idea to a successful conclusion: Aerovox Corporation, American Lava Corporation, Amperex Electronic Products, Bassett Research Corporation, Bliley Electric Company, Allen D. Cardwell Mfg. Corporation, Coto-Coil Company, Inc., Eby Manufacturing Company, Kenyon Transformer Company, Ohmite Manufacturing Company, Par-Metal Products Corporation, Parris-Dunn Corporation, Pioneer Genemotor Corporation, RCA Radiotron Corporation, E. M. Sargent Company, Shure Brothers, Triplett Electrical Instrument Company, Willard Storage Battery Company, Rocke International Export Corporation, Panama-Pacific S.S. Company New Zealand Shipping Company.

True North from Old Sol

(Continued from page 18)

at true noon.[2] Adding this to our previously-arrived-at figure of 11:51 A.M., we get 11:58¾ A.M., EST, as the time when it will be true noon at West Hartford on January 10th. At that time, the shadow of our vertical pole will lie true north from the pole's base.[3]

Author's note: This article is intended only for the use of amateurs in the United States and Canada. As a matter of fact, amateurs in the southern portions of our southernmost States will be able to use it only during Winter, Fall and early Spring; elsewhere in the States and Canada it is good any time the sun is out.

[2] Although the fractions of minutes may seem like carrying things a bit far, it is best to include them. If they worry you, however, you can drop them without much harm, simply making the correction to the nearest whole minute.

[3] But only if the pole is vertical in an east-west direction! If it isn't—although most are, near enough, for practical purposes—mark the position of the shadow of the top; a line from this point to the actual top is the desired true north-south line. This line can be "sighted" of course.

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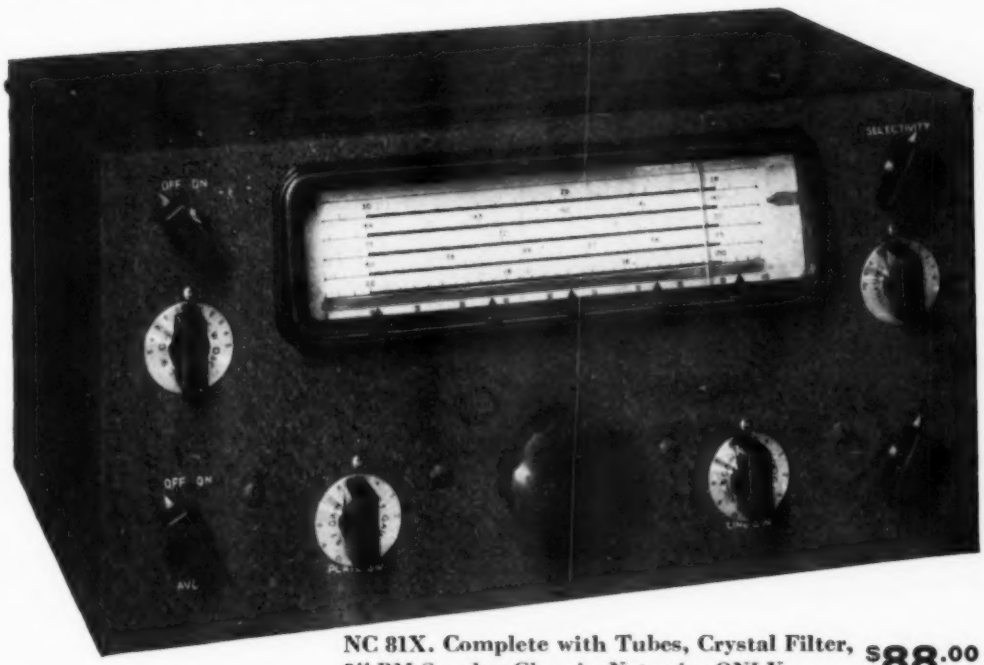

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Standard Frequency Transmissions

Date	*Schedule*	*Station*	*Date*	*Schedule*	*Station*
Jan. 7	A	W9XAN	Feb. 4	A	W6XK
	B	W6XK	Feb. 11	A	W9XAN
Jan. 14	A	W9XAN		B	W6XK
	A	W6XK	Feb. 25	BB	W6XK
Jan. 21	BB	W6XK		A	W9XAN
	A	W9XAN	Feb. 26	BX	W6XK
Jan. 22	BX	W6XK	Feb. 27	C	W6XK
Jan. 23	C	W6XK			

STANDARD FREQUENCY SCHEDULES

Time (p.m.)	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.) A*	*B*	*Time (p.m.)*	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.) BB*	*C*
8:00	3500	7100	4:00	7000	14,000
8:08	3600	7100	4:08	7100	14,100
8:16	3700	7200	4:16	7200	14,200
8:24	3800	7300	4:24	7300	14,300
8:32	3900		4:32		14,400
8:40	4000				

Time (a.m.)	*Sched. and Freq. (kc.) BX*
6:00	7000
6:08	7100
6:16	7200
6:24	7300

The time specified in the schedules is *local standard time at the transmitting station*. W9XAN uses Central Standard Time, and W6XK, Pacific Standard Time.

TRANSMITTING PROCEDURE

The time allotted to each transmission is 8 minutes divided as follows:

2 minutes—QST QST QST de (station call letters).

3 minutes—Characteristic letter of station followed by call letters and statement of frequency. The characteristic letter of W9XAN is "O"; and that of W6XK is "M."

1 minute—Statement of frequency in kilocycles and announcement of next frequency.

2 minutes—Time allowed to change to next frequency.

W9XAN: Elgin Observatory, Elgin National Watch Company, Elgin, Ill., Frank D. Urie in charge.

W6XK: Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., Frank M. Kennedy in charge.

WWV Schedules

EACH Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday (except legal holidays), the National Bureau of Standards station, WWV, transmits with a power of 20 kw. on three carrier frequencies as follows: 10:00 to 11:30 A.M., E.S.T., on 5000 kc.; noon to 1:30 P.M., E.S.T., on 10,000 kc.; 2:00 to 3:30 P.M., E.S.T., on 20,000 kc. The Tuesday and Friday transmissions are unmodulated c.w. except for 1-second standard-time intervals consisting of short pulses with 1000-cycle modulation. On the Wednesday transmissions, the carrier is modulated 30% with a standard audio frequency of 1000 c.p.s. The standard musical pitch A = 440 c.p.s. is also transmitted from 4:00 P.M. to 2:00 A.M., E.S.T., daily except Saturdays and Sundays,

on a carrier frequency of 5000 kc., power 1 kw., 100% modulation. The accuracy of the frequencies of the WWV transmissions is better than 1 part in 5,000,000.

A Five-Band Exciter

(*Continued from page 17*)

coils and at the same time an auxiliary switch, operated by a cam on the switch knob shaft, opens the circuit to the plate tank condenser. Notice that with this switch located as shown, and not in the condenser lead, it does not carry the tank current and, when open, it also opens the circuit through the distributed capacity of the band-change switch.

The cam switch had not yet been added at the time the picture was taken, but the details are shown in the sketch, Fig. 2. The contacts should be silver so that future corrosion will not introduce high resistance at this point. Most jewelers can supply the silver and will be glad to do the soldering job for you if you prefer it. Be sure that he uses "soft" solder, for the heat when using "silver" solder will take the temper out of the wire. Take care to file any solder from the contact face, as it does not make a good contact material.

The panel is 8¾ inches high by standard 19-inch width, of ⅛-inch thick hard aluminum sheet. Even with this thickness the door openings were cut out easily with a hand jigsaw. The chassis, of 1/16-inch thick half-hard aluminum, is 9 inches deep back of the panel and 14¾ inches long. As the back view shows, room was left at the left-hand end for the crystals so that they need not be unplugged before removing the exciter from the rack. This leaves room at that end of the panel where eventually two card holders will be mounted to contain tabulations of crystal frequencies and condenser settings.

The three doors over the plug-in coil and the meter jacks are hung on small "five and dime" store brass hinges. The hinge pins were knocked out and replaced with one length of bronze wire for each pair of hinges. Torsion springs were wound up from 0.019-inch diameter stainless steel spring wire and slipped over the new hinge pins. About 60 turns wound with tight tension on a piece of the hinge wire will give the right action when installed with a three-turn twist. Be sure to twist them in the direction to tighten the winding rather than to unwind it. For the final touch, file a fingernail groove into the inside edge of each door to assist in opening it.

Coil winding data is given under Fig. 1. Further to simplify the band-changing operation, the amplifier plate coils should be pruned so that each can cover two bands.

COUPLING IMPEDANCE

For operation in the 1.75-Mc. band it is not necessary to open the circuit to the oscillator plate tank condenser if it is turned to minimum capacity. On 3.5 Mc. and higher, however, it is essential. The reason why this is so becomes apparent when we calculate the impedance of the oscillator plate r.f. choke, shunted as it is by the capacities to ground of the associated circuit wir-

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PR-15	109.50	21.90	7.86
Breting 14	108.00	21.60	7.75
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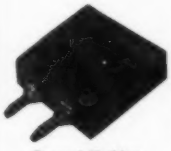

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(Holder as illustrated to fit G.R. jacks or round holder to plug into a tube socket can be furnished. G.R. jacks to plug illustrated holder into — $1.15 pair.)

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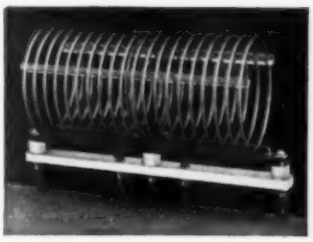

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ing and the oscillator plate itself. If we accept the manufacturers' rating of 2.5 mh. and 1 $\mu\mu$fd. distributed capacity for the choke isolated by itself, it has a calculated impedance of slightly over 100,000 ohms at 4 Mc. If we assume an additional circuit capacity of 9 $\mu\mu$fd. to make a total of 10 $\mu\mu$fd. shunted around the choke, the impedance at 4 Mc. is only a shade above 4000 ohms, while at 7.4 Mc. it becomes approximately 2000 ohms.[1] This combination at 2 Mc. shows a fairly respectable impedance of 10,000 ohms. Decreasing the choke inductance to 1 mh., leaving the circuit capacity at 10-$\mu\mu$fd. total, increases the 4-Mc. impedance only to 4700 ohms, and this combination resonates near the 1750-kc. band. Note that *increasing* the choke inductance *lowers* the impedance. This is true because the resonant frequency of the choke and the assumed circuit capacity is *below* the operating frequency. Hence the only real solution is to keep the circuit distributed capacity as low as possible.

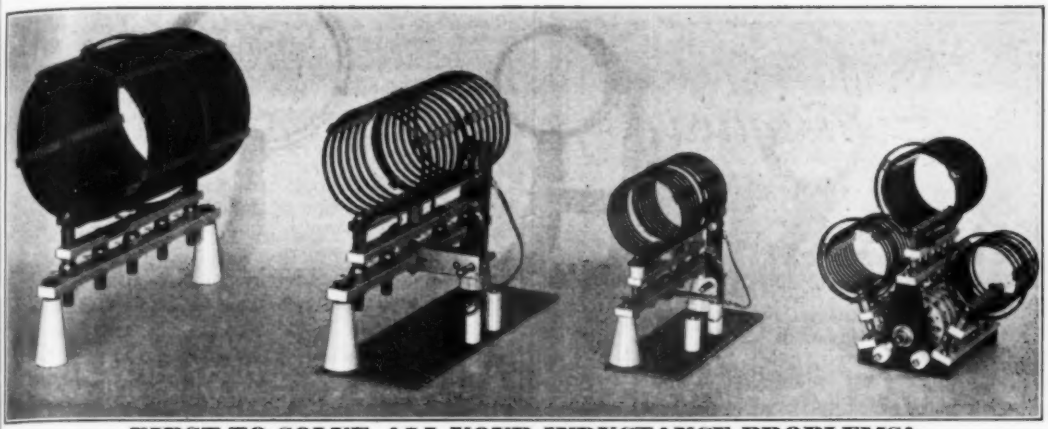
Omitting the oscillator tube shield removes about 2 $\mu\mu$fd. The wire from the oscillator plate to the amplifier grid should be as short as possible and kept well away from grounded parts except where it has to pass through the compartment walls. The plate blocking and grid condensers C_9 and C_{10} must be mounted on insulating supports or hung on the circuit wiring away from chassis parts. The bottom view shows C_8 fastened against the switch mounting bracket in the center compartment. When this was later hung on the circuit wiring and turned edgewise to the bracket leg the amplifier output in the 3.5-Mc. band increased several watts.

OUTPUT POWER

Sufficient power output can be obtained on all bands from 1.75 Mc. to 28 Mc. to drive any of the modern medium-power final stage tubes. Tests to date with a 3.6-Mc. crystal have produced the following output measurements: 15 watts on 3.6 Mc., 14 watts on 7.2 Mc., 12 watts on 14.4 Mc., and 9 watts on 28.8 Mc. The measurements were made by using a photographic exposure meter in the manner recently described in *QST*. This method measures only the power into the lamp load and does not include the losses in the matching circuit. Since this used coils wound on some pretty junky insulation these losses were undoubtedly high on 14 and 28 Mc., so that the output indicated above is conservative.

A few more turns on the feedback sections of the 7- and 14-Mc. oscillator plate coils and the use of good ceramic forms for the 14-Mc. and 28-Mc. doubler tank coils should improve the output on the latter two frequencies. For best output the feedback coils should have enough turns just to

[1] Actual figures probably are considerably less favorable, since the author's assumed capacities seem somewhat low. The input capacity of a 6L6G alone is nearly 12 $\mu\mu$fd. under static conditions; it will show a slight increase when the tube is operating. The 89 output capacity is not given by the tube manufacturers, but comparable tubes show values between 6 and 10 $\mu\mu$fd., so that the total capacity shunting the choke is probably at least 20 $\mu\mu$fd. under the best conditions. This will reduce the impedance figures by one-half or more.—Editor.



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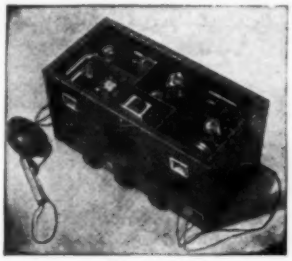

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cause weak self-oscillation when the crystal is removed. We suspect, however, that this degree of regeneration will have some adverse effect on the frequency stability, although we have seen no data to confirm this suspicion.

THE CRYSTAL HOLDER

An important item in reducing frequency drift is proper construction of the crystal holder, particularly when the crystal stage is turned off when receiving—a bad practice to follow if you want stable frequency. It is unfortunate that the great majority of the holders on the market neglect the fact that a crystal heats when in operation. Even a low-drift crystal rated at 4 cycles drift per Mc. per degree will produce an annoying beat-note change of 1000 cycles with a 10-degree rise in temperature when controlling a 28-Mc. rig. With X or Y cuts the effect is bad even on the lower frequencies. Most holders surround the crystal with plenty of good heat insulation, molded or ceramic. The holder illustrated with this exciter was modelled after one described in *QST* several years ago. The bottom plate is a block of brass 1 inch thick by 2 inches square upon which the crystal rests directly. The block was hollowed out somewhat underneath to reduce the weight, but plenty of heat conductivity and radiating area was left to keep the crystal near room temperature. The temperature of the average operating shack does not change appreciably during a QSO, and the heavy mass of the block retards the effect of any small changes.

This exciter unit makes a good start for a permanent rack job, since it covers all of the more popular bands with a twist and a plug. It furnishes enough output to use directly on the air as a low-power transmitter while the rest of the rig is growing. And it adds some of that "class" to the shack.

What the League Is Doing

(*Continued from page 26*)

Rumor During mid-November, misinterpretation of a routine F.C.C. order resulted in widespread circulation of a rumor to the effect that the Commission had inaugurated the principle of "spot frequencies" for all the amateur bands up to 28 Mc., these spot frequencies to be at varying intervals of from 5 to 15 kilocycles and resulting, therefore, in marked reduction of the territory available to amateurs.

The rumor is baseless. It arose, apparently, from inspection of a frequency table showing assignments from 10 kc. to 30,000 kc. in F.C.C.'s new Rule 229. Like all such tables for many years past, the spectrum is shown divided into channels, with assignments by services to specific channels or groups of channels. When the table reached our amateur bands it did not drop the channel system, simply because to have done so would have broken up the progression of the table. However, this does not mean, any more

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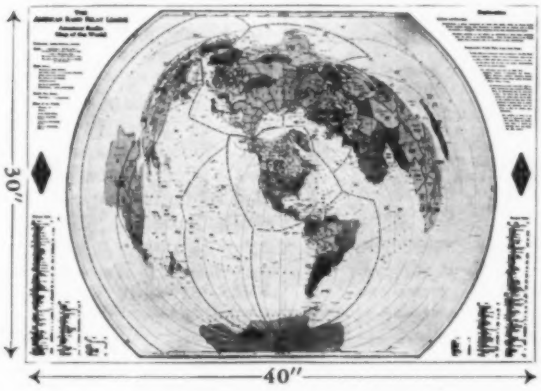

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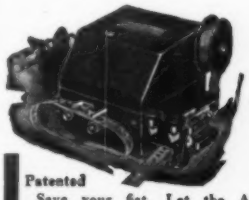

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If your dealer can't supply you, write us

Gardiner-Levering Co. Haddon Heights New Jersey, U. S. A.

than it has meant on similar tables for the past five or six years, that we are restricted to such spot frequencies within our bands. In other words, the status of our bands is unchanged.

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Financial Statement The two "middle" quarters of the year are always the low ones from the League's operating standpoint. During the third quarter ended September 30th, the League showed a loss of some six thousand dollars from current operations. Nearly four thousand of this is attributable to extraordinary expenses incident to the expansion of our headquarters offices (we recently have taken over both floors of the entire building); the resulting loss is about normal for the quarter. At the direction of the Board, a detailed statement is presented herewith:

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES, EXCLUSIVE OF EXPENDITURES CHARGED TO APPROPRIATIONS, FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

REVENUES

Membership dues	$12,558.48	
Advertising sales, *QST*	23,239.33	
Advertising sales, booklets	700.00	
Newsdealer sales, *QST*	10,644.20	
Handbook sales	5,229.79	
Booklet sales	1,996.86	
Calculator sales	388.09	
Membership supplies sales	2,201.87	
Interest earned	656.87	
Cash discounts received	204.53	
Bad debts recovered	20.17	
		$57,840.19
Deduct:		
Returns and allowances	$ 3,809.65	
Collection and exchange	80.31	
Cash discounts allowed	337.36	
	$ 4,227.32	
Less decrease in provision for newsdealer returns of *QST*	208.78	4,018.54
Net Revenues		$53,821.65

EXPENSES

Publication expenses, *QST*	$16,181.23	
Publication expenses, Handbook	3,960.74	
Publication expenses, booklets	875.35	
Publication expenses, calculators	182.47	
Salaries	23,688.91	
Membership supplies expenses	1,116.02	
Postage	1,808.13	
Office supplies and printing	1,280.58	
Travel expenses, business	1,865.61	
Travel expenses, contact	902.04	
QST forwarding expenses	987.65	
Telephone and telegraph	526.54	
General expenses	907.18	
Insurance	149.84	
Rent, light and heat	930.31	
Provision for depreciation of furniture and equipment	340.71	
General Counsel expenses	250.00	
Communications Dept. field expenses	127.09	
Headquarters station expenses	37.81	
Alterations and repairs expenses	3,769.89	
Bad debts written off	41.10	
Total Expenses		59,929.20
Net Loss before Expenditures against Appropriations		$ 6,107.55

Where to buy it

A directory of suppliers who carry in stock the products of these dependable manufacturers.

super skyrider hallicrafters ultra skyrider

BUTLER, MISSOURI	Henry Radio Shop	211-215 N. Main Street
CHICAGO, ILL.	Allied Radio Corp.	833 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	Hinds & Edgarton	19 S. Wells St.
CHICAGO, ILL.	Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc.	901-911 W. Jackson Blvd.
CINCINNATI, OHIO	Steinberg's, Inc.	633 Walnut St.
COLUMBUS, OHIO	Bell Radio Parts Co.	203 N. Fourth St.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Rissi Brothers, Inc.	5027 Hamilton Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.	Radio Specialties Co.	171 E. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	Radio Specialties Co.	11845 Woodward Ave.
DULUTH, MINN.	Northwest Radio	109 E. 1st St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	Burstein-Applebee Company	1012 McGee Street
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	Radio Accessories Company	2855 Farnam St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.	Gordon Radio Company	927 Pine Street

RCA Amateur Products

BUTLER, MO.	Henry Radio Shop	211 N. Main St.
CHICAGO, ILL.	Allied Radio Corporation	833 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.	Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc.	901-911 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	Electric & Radio Supply Co., Inc.	25 North Franklin Street
CINCINNATI, OHIO	Steinberg's, Inc.	633 Walnut Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO	Northern Ohio Laboratories	2073 West 85 Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO	Goldhamer, Inc.	610 Huron Road
COLUMBUS, OHIO	Hughes-Peters Electric Corp.	178 N. 3rd Street
DAYTON, OHIO	Burns Radio Company	140 E. 3rd Street
DETROIT, MICH.	Radio Specialties Co.	171 E. Jefferson Ave.

 Listings on this page do not necessarily imply endorsement by QST of the dealers or of other equipment sold by them.

Where to buy it

A directory of suppliers who carry in stock the products of these dependable manufacturers.

FLINT, MICH. — Shand Radio Specialties — 203 W. Kearsley St.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. — Van Sickle Radio, Inc. — 34 W. Ohio Street

KANSAS CITY, MO. — Burstein-Applebee Company — 1012 McGee St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — Lew Bonn Co. — 1124–6 Harmon Pl.

RME
RECEIVERS -- PRE SELECTORS
AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT
RADIO MFG. ENGINEERS, Inc.
PEORIA ILLINOIS

BUTLER, MISSOURI — Henry Radio Shop — 211–215 N. Main Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Hinds & Edgarton — 19 South Wells Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Allied Radio Corp. — 833 W. Jackson Blvd.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — Jos. N. Davies — North Bend Road, Mt. Airy

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA — Lew Bonn Company — 1124–26 Harmon Place

RAYTHEON
AMATEUR TUBES

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. — 901–11 W. Jackson Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Allied Radio Corp. — 833 W. Jackson Blvd.

CINCINNATI, OHIO — Steinberg's, Inc. — 633 Walnut Street

CLEVELAND, OHIO — Northern Ohio Laboratories — 2073 West 85th Street

TRIPLETT
INSTRUMENTS

CHICAGO, ILL. — Allied Radio Corporation — 833 W. Jackson Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILL. — Wholesale Radio Service Company, Inc. — 901–911 W. Jackson Blvd.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — Electric & Radio Supply Co. Inc. — 25 North Franklin Street

CINCINNATI, OHIO — Steinberg's, Inc. — 633 Walnut Street

CLEVELAND, OHIO — Goldhamer, Inc. — 610 Huron Road

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — Lew Bonn Co. — 1124–6 Harmon Pl.

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The 809

(Continued from page 37)

a plate-to-plate load resistance of 8400 ohms. Grid bias should be — volts; maximum-signal plate current (sine-wave signal) is 200 ma. The driving power required is 2.4 watts. The tubes may be operated at zero bias with 500 volts on the plates, and will deliver 60 watts output.

As a Class-C r.f. amplifier, a single 809 will deliver approximately 55 watts output with a plate input of 750 volts at 100 ma. The grid bias should be — 60 volts, and the driving power required is 2.5 watts. For plate-modulated service, the maximum plate voltage rating is 600 volts and plate current 83 ma.; an output of 38 watts can be secured with slightly over 7 watts driving power. These ratings are for 100% modulation.

The 809 is equipped with a four-prong ceramic base and has the plate connection brought out to a top cap. The bulb is dome-shaped. Filament is thoriated tungsten.

Standard Frequency Transmission from W9XAN to Be Curtailed

THE past few years have seen such a marked decrease in the number of reports on A.R.R.L. Standard Frequency Transmissions that the fellows who have been performing this service at W9XAN have about come to the conclusion that the present level of amateur interest does not justify much further expenditure of time and effort on their part. Since 1933 the number of reports received has dropped each year until it is now a negligible figure. The same period has seen a rapid growth in the use of crystal control and with it, perhaps, lessened need for frequent frequency checking. Whatever the cause, the effect is this: Standard Frequency Transmissions from W9XAN are going to be discontinued in the near future unless there is an appreciable and immediate increase in the number of reports received.

For the next few months the "A" schedules (80-meter band) will be continued by W9XAN on Friday nights, all others being dropped. Calibrations for other bands can, of course, be obtained through the use of harmonics of the heterodyne frequency meter. The response to these transmissions will determine whether or not further operation will be justified. It takes time and work to carry on this service, and the fellows who are doing it ask nothing more than your assurance that it is benefiting amateur radio. If you want the transmissions continued, surely it's worth an occasional postcard. Current schedules for both W9XAN and W6XK will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Brief

W6LXY thinks there should be some system to indicate that you are merely looking for a report on your signals and do not care to chew the rag. He suggests, "CQ RO," meaning "CQ Report Only."